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Knives, Forks, Spoons,  
Sets in Cases or Separate.

We buy direct from the manufacturers for  
Cash. This Makes Our Prices Right.

Being large dealers in this line, we make a specialty of outfitting Hotels and Restaurants.

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CREME DE MENTHE  
CREME DE CASSIS  
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## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

## SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

## Armour's Pork and Beans

In Tomato Sauce  
Large, 2 For 25c.

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

The Independent Cash Grocers.

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Can Now Offer New Designs and Coverings at Lower Prices Than Ever Before  
Neat Designs and Colorings ..... 2c. to 5c. per roll  
White Blanks, pretty effects on good stock ..... 5c. to 10c. per roll  
Plain Ingrain, 30 inches wide, heavy stock ..... 10c. per roll

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 FORT STREET  
40 FORT STREET

## COARSE BONE FOR POULTRY

(We manufacture it), consists of ground beef bone, thoroughly dried and free from grease. It is more economical and better in every way than raw beef bone. Rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is necessary for making good egg shells and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times. And we sell it.

**SYLVESTER FEED CO., 57-59 Yates St.**

### TIDAL FLOOD.

Waves Wrought Havoc at Watering Places  
Along the East Coast of England.

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 7.—A tidal flood on the east coast this morning caused an enormous amount of damage at watering places from Scarborough as far south as Dover. Eight hundred feet of the pier at Scarborough, which cost \$125,000, were swept away, and the promenade on the sea front were torn up.

Nearly all parts of the town of Yarmouth were inundated, hundreds of houses were flooded and the inhabitants were obliged to vacate the ground floors. The esplanade and beach gardens were swept bare. Blocks

of concrete were tossed about, wrecking everything they came in contact with. Similar destruction was caused elsewhere. Sea walls were washed away and waves swept over adjoining esplanades, destroying numerous costly permanent attractions, including houses, churches and stores and causing immense losses both to corporations and individuals.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(Associated Press.)

Rome, Jan. 7.—Marconi has signed a convention with the government for the construction of an ultra-potent wireless station at Coltrano, near Pisa, for communication with Faldun, Cape Cod and Cape Breton.

## RUSSIANS ALLOWED TO WASTE SHELLS

### JAPANESE DID NOT REPLY TO BOMBARDMENT

No Casualties Among Oku's Troops—  
Officer Thinks Pacific Fleet Will  
Await Reinforcements.

(Associated Press.)

General Oku's headquarters, Jan. 7.—11 a.m., via Fusan.—The Russians in celebrating their Christmas eve began a volley rifle fire at 10 o'clock yesterday evening, January 6th, opposite Lushan. Their artillery joined in at 11 o'clock, and kept up two hours of the hardest firing known since the Shikhe river was reached, spreading along the whole front of Oku's army.

The Japanese sustained no damage, and refused to reply. There was no casualties among the Japanese troops.

### JAPS ARE NOT AFRAID OF FUTURE.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—Noon.—In naval circles here the recall of the Russian second Pacific squadron is not regarded as a sign that Russia does not hope for final success on the seas. It is considered that the authorities at St. Petersburg have realized the improbability of the second Pacific squadron alone defeating Vice-Admiral Togo, and has recalled it to await reinforcements, and to further train its officers and men preparatory to a supreme effort for the mastery.

### WILL NOT PROCEED BEYOND MADAGASCAR.

London, Jan. 7.—The Times learns that there is no evidence that supplies have been arranged for the Russian second Pacific squadron beyond Diego Suarez, and that charters for coal and provisions for points beyond have been cancelled; also that Russia has cancelled contracts for two large shiploads of arms and ammunition from Libau to the East Indian archipelago and Saigon. The only inference, the Times concludes, is that the squadron will not go beyond Diego Suarez.

### MORE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—2:30 p.m.—Gen. Nogi reports the following additional transfer of prisoners at Port Arthur, made yesterday, January 6th: Twenty-Seventh Regiment (additional), 1,000 men; Twenty-Eighth Rifles, 52 officers and 1,500 men; Seventh Battalion, reserve conscripts, 14 officers and 308 men; Tenth Regiment, headquarters, 2 officers and 66 men; Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, third division, 4 officers and 185 men; Fourth Artillery Brigade, 20 officers and 901 men; Garrison Artillery, 2 officers and 113 men; Kwantung garrison, artillery, 68 officers and 2,783 men; Gendarmes, 2 officers and 24 men; total, 182 officers and 7,177 men.

One hundred and fifty-one officers were paroled.

### EMPEROR THANKS ARMY AND NAVY.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—The Emperor to-day issued a rescript thanking Gen. Nogi, of the third army, Admiral Togo and the combined fleet for taking Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo has issued an order abolishing from to-day the blockade of Liao Tung peninsula.

### ONLY JAPANESE SHIPS ALLOWED TO ENTER.

London, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio, in confirming the announcement of the blockade of the Liao Tung peninsula, adds:

"For the present, however, no ships except those in the Japanese government service will be allowed to enter Port Arthur."

### REAR-ADMIRALS HAVE ARRIVED AT CHEFOO.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—A special dispatch from Chefoo says it is reported that Rear-Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky and Rear-Admiral Dozhinskiy have arrived there disguised on board a launch. The name of Rear-Admiral Dozhinskiy has not figured in the cable dispatches from the Far East.

### NEWS OF CAPITULATION CREATED NO SURPRISE.

Mukden, Jan. 6.—Via Peking, Jan. 7.—Though the news of Port Arthur's capitulation was first generally known here to-day, it was surmised by the Russian army on January 6th, from the cheering heard in the Japanese camp along the entire line, when cries of "Banzai" were distinctly heard.

The news created no surprise because the army had been accustomed to the possibility of Port Arthur's fall from before the battle of Liao Yang and since. While concerned at this disaster, the Russians are not in admiration of the wonderful and unexampled defence. Although the deaths of Generals Fock and Kondratyev were not published here, the

facts regarding Fock had been accepted for six weeks past, and the condition of Port Arthur was known throughout. The authorities here as early as December 25th denied the relief vessels had successfully run the blockade as reported, and candidly admitted the desperation of the heroic defenders.

While it is impossible to telegraph the tenor of opinion, yet it is evident that greater events must transpire before the end of the war.

The Russian army is beginning a cheerful but quiet celebration of the Russian Christmas, which is to-morrow. There was an unusual cannonading along the centre. It was continued in a moderated form to-day.

### WILL ENTER PORT ARTHUR ON SUNDAY.

Headquarters of Third Japanese Army, Port Arthur, Jan. 5.—The regular Russian soldiers in Port Arthur marched to-day. The only troops now in the city are the volunteers.

Two fires were started in Port Arthur to-day, for which Gen. Stoessel apologized. He said the volunteers were unable to control the populace, and desired that the Japanese enter Port Arthur immediately to keep order.

The formal entry of the Japanese army into Port Arthur has been fixed for Sunday, January 8th.

### WINNIPEG NOTES.

Pioneer Merchant Dead.—Premier Roblin Advocates Extension of Boundary of Manitoba.

(Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—Lloyd Kobald, a pioneer merchant, is dead, aged 70 years. Died of lockjaw.

James Dickson, who came with his family to Manitoba a year ago from Barrie, died of lockjaw.

New Club House.

The Liberals opened their new palatial club house last night, speeches being delivered by leading members of the party.

Presentation to Member.  
At a banquet to Dr. Roche, M. P., in Minnesota, his supporters presented him with a cabinet of sterling silver. Premier Roblin in his speech advocated the extension of Manitoba's boundary to Hudson's Bay.

## IN THE GRIP OF THE STORM KING

### OTTAWA SNOWBOUND— STREET CARS WITHDRAWN

### Railway Service to Capital is Paralyzed.

—The Dominion Textile Company Incorporated.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Ottawa is snowbound. For the first time since the inauguration of the street railway company fourteen years ago service had to be suspended. The cars had to leave the track at eleven o'clock last night, but it is expected that the main line will be open at noon. There was a snowfall of thirteen and a half inches. The suburban service will not likely be open before Monday. The train which left Toronto last night had not yet reached Smith's Falls. On all roads reaching the capital the service is paralyzed. It is the biggest snowstorm that has visited Ottawa in many years. It is prevalent all over Eastern Canada.

Incorporated.  
David Yule, Senator Forget, H. V. Meredith, banker, H. S. Holt, David Williams, son, manufacturer, Bobt. Macdonald, Senator G. A. Grier, manufacturer, D. Morrice, merchant, C. B. Gordon, manufacturer, F. C. Henshaw, J. P. Black and J. N. Laing, have been incorporated as the Dominion Textile Co., with a proposed capital of \$10,000,000, and with power to lease or purchase all cotton mills.

### ARRIVES IN CUSTODY.

(Associated Press.)  
New York, Jan. 7.—James Wallace, charged with the theft of stock certificates valued at about \$30,000 from a Marquette, Mich., banker, arrived here from Liverpool to-day in charge of an officer.

He had been the banker's confidential secretary, and was arrested in Liverpool on November 29th. A letter of credit for \$22,000 and a large sum of money in his possession were arrested have been recovered. He will be taken to Michigan.

### FOUGHT FIFTY HOURS.

German Force Defeated, Withdrew in Southwest Africa.

(Associated Press.)

Befins, Jan. 7.—Lieut. Gen. Von Trotha, commander-in-chief of the German force in Southwest Africa, writes that Major Meisler had stubborn fights on January 2nd, 3rd and 4th with a thousand Witbois, and occupied Gossensbabe after fifty hours fighting. The losses have not yet been ascertained.

### JURY DISAGREED.

(Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 7.—This afternoon the jury in the trial of Japhris Johnson, the Cleveland day cleaner, charged with the murder of Charles Rohrer, reported that an agreement could not be reached after deliberating for twenty-five hours. The jury was accordingly discharged.

## WHEN VICTOR MET THE VANQUISHED

### STOESSEL EXPRESSED GRATITUDE TO MIKADO

Russian General Praised Japanese Artillery Practice—Said Deeds of Infantry Spoke for Themselves.

(Associated Press.)

Headquarters of Third Japanese Army in Front of Port Arthur, Jan. 5.—Via Tientsin, Jan. 7.—The meeting of Gen. Nogi and Gen. Stoessel to-day was as undramatic as the conclusion of the siege. It had been previously arranged to take place at noon in the single undamaged house of the village of Shishih. This house was a miserable hovel, called Plum Tree cottage.

Through a misunderstanding, General Stoessel rode out of Port Arthur at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Col. Reiss and two flag officers, to the Japanese lines, and missed the Japanese officer deputed to escort him to the meeting place. The general reached there without an escort, and was received by a junior officer who happened to be on the spot. The latter telephoned to Nogi, who hurried his departure from headquarters and arrived at 11 o'clock, accompanied by Major-General Iijima, his chief-of-staff, and Colonels Yashuira, Matsudaira and Watanabe, staff officers, and M. Kikawarri, secretary of the foreign office at Tokio.

General Stoessel is a large man of heavy appearance, who looks like a good fighter. When Nogi, looking careworn, entered the compound of the cottage, the two generals

Cordially shook hands  
and Nogi, through an interpreter, expressed his pleasure at meeting a general who had fought so bravely and gallantly for his Emperor and country. General Stoessel thanked General Nogi for the pleasure of meeting the hero of the victorious army.

General Nogi explained that he received a message from his Emperor that the greatest consideration be shown to General Stoessel and his officers in appreciation of their splendid loyalty to Emperor and country. Because of that, he added, the Russian officers would be allowed to wear their swords.

General Stoessel expressed his gratitude to the Japanese Emperor for thus saving the honor of his (Stoessel's) family, and said he and his descendants would appreciate the thoughtful kindness of the Emperor of Japan. The general also

Expressed the Gratitude  
of his officers, and thanked Nogi for sending the message from Stoessel to Emperor Nicholas and transmitting His Majesty's reply, which read: "I allow each officer to profit by the reserved privilege to return to Russia under the obligation not to take further part in the present war or share in the distinctions thereof. I thank you and the brave men of the garrison for the gallant defence."

Both generals then mutually praised each other and their officers for their bravery. The conversation afterwards turned on the explosion of the mine at Sungshu mountain fort. Gen. Stoessel said the entire garrison of the fort was killed or were made prisoners.

The Russian commander greatly praised the Japanese artillery practice, especially the concentrated fire instantaneous with the explosion of the Sungshu mine. The gallant deeds of the Japanese infantry, Gen. Stoessel added, spoke for themselves. It was impossible to exaggerate their good qualities. The skillful work of the engineers had also won his admiration.

Continuing, Gen. Stoessel said he had heard that Gen. Nogi had

Lost Both of His Sons,  
and praised his loyalty in thus sacrificing his sons, who had died fighting for their Emperor and country.

Gen. Nogi willingly replied: "One of my sons gave his life at Nan Shan and the other at 203-Metre Hill. Both of these positions were of the greatest importance to the Japanese army. I am glad the sacrifice of my sons' lives had been in the capture of these important positions, and I feel the sacrifice were not made in vain. Their lives were nothing compared to the object sought."

Gen. Stoessel then asked permission to present his charger to Nogi as a token of his appreciation and admiration. Gen. Nogi expressed his thanks for the Russian general's kindness, but said he could not accept the horse but, he continued, he would accept it for the army as he considered that the Russian horses were the property of Japan, and he felt that he could not make Gen. Stoessel's charger his private property. Gen. Nogi also promised that when the horse was handed over to him he would see that it was treated with the greatest kindness out of respect for the brave Russian general.

Thereupon Gen. Stoessel assured Gen. Nogi that he

Admired His Rigorous Principles  
and appreciated his point of view.

The Japanese commander requested Gen. Stoessel to continue to occupy his residence at Port Arthur until arrangements were completed for the return of himself and family to Japan.

Referring to the burial of the dead, Gen. Nogi said the Japanese, since the beginning of the military operations, had always buried the Russian dead. This special later on would be interred at a found spot, and a suitable memorial

would be erected as a tribute to the bravery of the Japanese former foes. After luncheon, at which both generals sat together, a group photograph was taken at the cottage, and Gen. Stoessel remounted his charger to show the horse's good points, said good-bye to Gen. Nogi, and rode back to Port Arthur. The quiet and even solemn meeting of the generals ended at about 1 o'clock.

### RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS.

Usual Rejoicing Was Absent From the Celebration.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—With a heavy heart, Russia to-day celebrated Christmas. The day was peculiarly a family fête. The trials of the war and losses at the front had brought sorrow and mourning to countless homes, and the usual rejoicing was absent.

In St. Petersburg all the departments of the government were closed until Tuesday, and intense cold kept the people indoors. All the ordinary public festivities and private entertainments were omitted.

The Imperial family observed the day quietly at the Palace Tsarsko-Selo. There was a large Christmas tree for the children, but there was no elaborate celebration such as generally marks the day here.

### TWO SUICIDES.

Young Mothers Ended Their Lives in New York by Inhaling Gas.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 7.—Two young mothers ended their lives to-day by inhaling illuminating gas, and in doing so nearly caused the death of their husbands and children. The methods employed by both were strangely similar.

Early to-day Mrs. Annie Bourner's husband awoke to find the house filled with gas, his three children almost unconscious, and his wife dead, sitting on a chair in the kitchen with a tube from the gas stove in her mouth.

Mrs. Kate Arundel was found in the kitchen of her home early to-day dead from gas which was flowing from several open cocks in the gas stove. Her husband awoke just in time to save his own life and the life of the baby.

Domestic unhappiness and ill-health were the causes given.

## A SAFE ROBBED THE OTHER NIGHT

### THIEF ENTERED STORE OF CAMPBELL & CO.

And Made Off With Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars—Circumstances of the Robbery.

Some time on Thursday night or early yesterday morning, the premises of Campbell & Co., ladies' outfitters, Port street, were robbed of a little more than three hundred and fifty dollars. The money was taken from the safe, but nothing else was tampered with. The theft was discovered next morning when the store was opened, and the police were at once notified.

Examination of the premises discloses indications that the thief gained access by means of one of the rear windows. A passage way leads from Broughton street to a backyard immediately back of the store. A view of the window that had been used is totally obscured by a shed which stands so close to it that there is left a space just large enough to permit a man to work in. The window just above this one had been smeared with a substance resembling paste, and the lower part had been broken in, creating an aperture big enough for one to insert his fingers and manipulate the catch of the window below. This done everything would be easy. The paste was evidently used to deaden the sound of breaking glass. Just what its constituents are the police are unable to ascertain.

Entering the store the thief must have gone directly to the safe, which stood on the left hand side, as there was no indication that he busied himself with anything else. Inside he found two hundred and fifty dollars and a cheque for one hundred dollars. He appropriated the lot and departed. The window was found partially open the next morning.

Mr. Campbell left the store about ten o'clock on Thursday night, fastening the doors and windows as usual before he did so. There had been some defect in the combination of the safe for several weeks and it could not be locked. In consequence of this it was the custom of the proprietor to conceal the money in different parts of the store. On this occasion, however, he deposited it in the safe, which could have been opened without much difficulty. The banks were authorized to decline payment of the cheque in the event of it being presented to them. It was one signed by Mr. Mitchell, of Challoner & Mitchell. As this cheque is still in possession of the thief store keepers will do well to keep on their guard, as an attempt may be made at any time to negotiate it with them. Chief Langley and Detective Sergeant Palmer made an examination of the premises yesterday morning.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7.—A movement is on foot to organize an international six-man baseball league. Hamilton, London, Chatham and St. Thomas are mentioned as possible Canadian members, and Saginaw, Port Huron, Jackson and Lansing on this side of the border.

## CEMENT WORKS NEARLY FINISHED

### MACHINERY IS ABOUT ALL IN POSITION

Will Be in Operation Next Month—The Power to Be Brought From Sooke River.

Eighty men are hurrying to completion the cement works on Tod creek, Samich Arm. Some time during the coming month of February the huge wheels of the great works will be turning out a product second to none in the world. Tests of rock and the limestone clay to be used in the manufacture of the cement have been demonstrated to be the very finest obtainable. There is such an inexhaustible supply, it is so convenient to the plant, there are such shipping facilities and indications of immense markets within the reach of the company, that it is hoped and confidently expected that the works will prove a great live of industry rivaling, if not surpassing, anything else in the manufacturing line on Vancouver island.

Supt. Loeze told a Times representative the other day that during the coming summer the plant will be supplied with power from the Sooke river, sixteen miles distant. This stream will give 3,000 horse-power in the warm season and ten times that power in the winter months. It will be more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the works and at the same time will effect a great saving in the running expenses of the machinery.

The works will thus be equipped with water and steam power combined. "Once we are going," said Mr. Loeze, "the plant cannot cease running for need of power. If one gives out we will have the other. Magnificent machinery is installed already, but more has yet to arrive before the plant has been completed. Two cars of this equipment are in Vancouver and will be shortly brought down, completing all that will be required for the works.

A Times representative who was over the works a few days ago was shown some of the massive metal devices for the manufacture of cement, now in place. A previous article in this paper described what these would be, and in position they impress one with their size.

From the main building to where the raw material is quarried is but a few yards. Just across the road, on the slope of the embankment of the arm, it is conveyed to the crusher of the works. From the crusher it will drop into the rotary dryer, from which all dampness will pass off through a smokestack. From the dryer it will fall into a square brick-shaped structure in which it will be elevated to the burner. This is a big funnel-shaped retort, 45 tons in weight, which revolves every minute. Fire sweeps through it from end to end, fed by patent fans, which will also feed it with coal dust. Fresh this retort the material will pass into a cooling machine, smaller but of the same shape as the burner, which revolves 30 times a minute. And the process of manufacture continues: the product in the cooler passing to tube machines, then into ball mills, where it is ground up into about the size of peas, thence into the bins, and from these into another funnel-like retort, where with stones it is ground into powder and comes out a finished article.

An interesting factor about this latter machine is that the stone used in its operation can be procured at Sooke in any quantity. With all other cement works in the world the stones for grinding purposes have to be specially imported. They are a round, hard description and wear so fast that it is estimated that at least thirty tons of them will be required a year. The first installment is on hand ready for the commencement of operations.

For the working of such big machinery it is necessary to have great power, and this is in evidence in a 600 horse-power engine fed by four boilers of 125 horsepower. There are parts about the machinery for which various foreign countries had to be looked to, so that it is by no means difficult to conceive that the company have expended fifty \$300,000 in the installation of the plant and the construction of the several substantial brick buildings in connection therewith.

The works will not be confined to the manufacture of cement alone but it is the intention to manufacture pressed brick, tile, etc. A formal opening of the works will take place some time during February.

Supt. Loeze purposes building a new home for himself on the Samich Arm close to the works.

### SNOWSTORM AT BUFFALO.

Fall of Ten Inches Reported by the Weather Bureau.

(Associated Press.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Snow has been falling in this vicinity incessantly for forty-eight hours, and at 10 o'clock to-day ten inches were recorded at the weather bureau. The temperature was 22, and fortunately the wind was not high. At the post office it was said that in general there had been a serious effect on the arrival of the mails. Mails from the east and south were reported to be from one to two hours late, while those from the west and north were about on time.



For particulars apply to  
I. STELLER, YACHTS



# My Offer to Strangers-- A Full Dollar's Worth Free

## You Pay Nothing      You Promise Nothing      You Deposit Nothing      You Risk Nothing

I want no references--no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. To one and all I say "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you free, the full dollar package.

This offer is only for strangers to my remedy. To those who have not heard, or hearing, have not tried it.

My offer is as broad as humanity itself. For sickness knows no distinction in its ravages. And the restless patient on a downy couch is no more welcome than the wasting sufferer who frets through the lagging hours in a dismal hotel.

I want strangers EVERY where to test my remedy.

There is no catch in my offer--no slyness in my remedy. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain.

But my years of patient experiment will avail you nothing if you do not accept my offer. For facts and reason and even belief will not cure. Only the remedy can do that.

No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible excuse for doubt.

In eighty thousand communities--in more than a million homes--Dr. Shoop's Restorative is known. There are those all around you--your friends and neighbors, perhaps--whose suffering it has relieved. There is not a physician anywhere who dares tell you I am wrong in the new medical principles which I apply. And for six solid years my remedy has stood the severest test a medicine was ever put to--I have said "If it fails it is free--and it has never failed where there was a possible chance for it to succeed.

But my liberality is of no avail to those who shut their eyes and doze away in doubt. For doubt is harder to overcome than disease. I cannot cure those who lack the faith to try.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It's open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief.

### Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerve you ordinarily think about--not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion--control your digestive apparatus--regulate your liver--operate your kidneys. These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ--the irregular heart--the deranged liver--the rebellious stomach--the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this--nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge--to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ oradden the pain--but it does go at once to the nerve--the inside nerve--the power nerve--and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

### A Bond of Sympathy

The inside nerve system is plainly the most important system in the human body. Our life rests on the action of the vital organs. While they work we live. When they stop we die. While they perform their duties properly we are well. When they perform their duties poorly we are ill. And the vital organs, each and every one, depend upon the inside nerve system, for it not only regulates them--it operates and controls them.

The work of the inside nerve is not only the most important--it is the most laborious. For our other nerves are exerted only at will. We think and talk and exercise only as we feel inclined, and when we are tired we rest. But the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, must constantly and continuously--day and night--fresh or tired, perform their necessary duties. We have no way of knowing even that they are there or at fault save the weakening of the organs they supply.

But this strong bond of sympathy has a useful purpose. For it shows us clearly that all are branches of one great system--that if we make the system strong, we strengthen every branch. This is why so many ailments can be cured by one remedy. For almost all sickness is nerve sickness--inside nerve sickness and other kinds of sickness, such as purely organic derangements are frequently due to lack of proper inside nerve treatment.

### Many Ailments--One Cure

I have called these the inside nerves for simplicity's sake. Their usual name is the "sympathetic" nerves. Physicians call them by this name because they are so closely allied because each is in such close sympathy with the others. The result is that when one branch is allowed to become impaired, the others weaken. That is why one kind of sickness leads into another. That is why cases become "complicated." For this delicate nerve is the most sensitive part of the human system.

Does this not explain to you some of the uncertainties of medicine--is it not a good reason to your mind why other kinds of treatment may have failed? "Don't you see that THIS is NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant--the mere soothing of a painkiller! Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause!"

What I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine--I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your druggist--whom you know--and pick out any bottle he has on his shelves of my medicine were it not UNBOMBASTICALLY helpful? Could I AFFORD to do this if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

### Evidence

Laurel, Idaho, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

I write you this letter to let you know that I have been entirely cured of Diabetes through the use of your Restorative. I am now in good health and am doing hard work all the time.

I shall always keep the Restorative on hand, for it is the first thing I should think of if I did not feel well.

W. S. O'BRIEN.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 28th, 1904.

Your Restorative has been a great blessing in my family, to my mother, my baby, and myself. My baby I feel quite sure would not be living now had it not been for your Dr. Shoop's Restorative. As it is, he is a big strong looking boy for his age. At nine months, when he began taking the Restorative, he was at death's door.

MRS. CHAS. HAVENS.

Chillicothe, Ohio, July 1st, 1904.

It is with pleasure that I announce to you the cure of my terrible suffering of heart trouble. I am now 50 years old, and I am tending to a large garden. I feel quite well now, and it is due to Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I felt better after taking the first bottle and recommended this remedy to all suffering aged people.

MRS. JANE C. REIDMAN.

### Evidence

805 Lincoln Ave., Allegheny, Pa., June 2nd, 1904.

I have taken six bottles of your Dr. Shoop's Restorative and am completely cured. No more aching nerves--no more ache, no more pains. That is to say I feel perfectly well.

MRS. PH. D. DESJARDINS.

Fayetteville, W. Va., May 24th, 1904.

I was sick for a year with kidney complaint. Tried two doctors. They did not help me any. I could not go to church nor any place. I would have to get up ten times through the night.

I got two bottles of your Restorative at the drug store. I could see a change the first week. I took four bottles in all. I am well to-day, and it is one year ago now since I got it. I can sleep all night and won't have to get up. I know your remedy saved my life.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT CHENEY.

No. Platte, Neb., Feb. 6th, 1904.

I want to tell you what your Dr. Shoop's Restorative has done for my heart trouble. My suffering was so intense that I had to close school one day, and it was then that my mother urged me to take your medicine. I felt beneficial results from the first day I took it, and now feel entirely well.

NELLIE O. LOVINGSTON.

### Evidence Everywhere

I could fill this whole page with such letters as these. But why multiply the evidence?

Your own physician will tell you that the inside nerve--the sympathetic nerves--the power nerves--control the vital organs.

Your own common sense will tell you to treat not the ailing organ, but the nerve that controls it.

And in almost every community in the United States you will find men and women who have used Dr. Shoop's Restorative--who will bear glad testimony that it cured THEIR ailments, relieved THEIR suffering, brought back the color to THEIR cheeks, made THEIR lives happy and wholesome and helpful.

I have not asked you to take my word--or your physician's word, or your neighbor's word--or the word even of your own common sense. I have merely said to you to let me buy you a full dollar bottle--for which you are to pay nothing--either now or later. It is simply a free gift--because I know that if it helps you, you will learn to rely on it--you will tell your friends and tell their neighbors.

I am risking my business--my life work--my reputation. I am depending on your own honest opinion after your own test in your own home. I cannot profit unless my medicine succeeds. Could I afford this if I were not sure?

### Simply Write Me

The first free bottle may be enough to effect a cure--but I do not promise that. Nor do I fear a loss of possible profit if it does. For such a test will surely convince the cured one beyond doubt, or disprove, or disbelieve, that every word I say is true.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy.

But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest--of my sincerity?

For a free order Book 1 on Dyspepsia, for a full order Book 2 on the Heart, address Dr. Shoop, Book 3 on the Kidneys, Box 18, Racine, Book 4 for Women, Wis. State which Book 5 for Men, book you want. Book 5 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

### For Stomach Troubles

The stomach is controlled by a delicate nerve called the solar plexus. Prize fighters know that a blow over the stomach--a solar plexus blow--means a sure knock-out. For this nerve is ten times as sensitive as the pupil of your eye. Yet the solar plexus is only one of the centres of the great inside nerve--the power nerve--and it is one of the master nerves. The stomach is its slave. Practically all stomach trouble is nerve trouble--inside nerve trouble--solar plexus trouble. Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the inside nerve--strengthens the solar plexus and the stomach trouble disappears.

### For Kidney Troubles

The kidneys are the blood filters. They are operated solely by the inside nerve. The branch which operates them and regulates them is called the renal plexus. When the renal plexus is weak or irregular, the kidneys become clogged with the very poisons they should throw off. No kidney treatment can clear them out or cure them and one stage leads into another until after a while the kidneys themselves begin to break down and dissolve. There is only one way to reach kidney trouble--that is through the inside nerve that control them, which Dr. Shoop's Restorative alone strengthens and restores.

### For Heart Troubles

Your heart beats more than ten thousand times a day. And every heart beat is an impulse of the inside nerve branch called the cardiac plexus. The heart is a muscle, but it is the nerve that makes the muscle do the work. An irregular or weak heart is, almost in every instance, the direct result of a weak or irregular nerve--inside nerve. To cure heart trouble, restore the nerve to normal. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will restore the cardiac plexus, just as it restores the solar plexus and the renal plexus. For all are equal parts of the great inside nerve system--the power nerves--the master nerves.

### For Liver Troubles

The liver, like the kidneys, is also a blood filter. It is regulated and controlled by a branch of the stomach nerves. Nine out of ten suffer at some time with liver trouble. The inside nerve which actuates it is delicate and sensitive. The slightest strain, such as over-eating, etc., is likely to weaken the nerves. The result is dullness and lameness and biliousness which breed other illness. Then take Dr. Shoop's Restorative, a few doses of which will sufficiently strengthen the control nerves to set the ailing organ right. Liver pills and other ordinary remedies can give no permanent relief.

### For Overworked Men

The worries of business, the strains of over-work, the penalties of excess, each manifest their first effects on the inside nerves. This is evident when you realize that these nerves are the very source of human vitality and power. There is no other way to restore human vitality than by strengthening its fountain head--the inside nerves. For every organ, every act of life, depends on them. They are the masters--the organs--their slaves. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the most effective remedy known in cases of this kind. It has stood the test of time. No other remedy even claims to reach the inside nerves.

### For Womanly Troubles

Almost all of the troubles that are peculiar to woman are caused by weakness of the inside nerves. This is evident when you realize that these nerves are the very source of human vitality and power. There is no other way to restore human vitality than by strengthening its fountain head--the inside nerves. For every organ, every act of life, depends on them. They are the masters--the organs--their slaves. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the most effective remedy known in cases of this kind. It has stood the test of time. No other remedy even claims to reach the inside nerves.

### For the Home

Keep Dr. Shoop's Restorative in the home against the little troubles that so frequently arise. It is an emergency remedy, because it goes direct to the seat of most all forms of illness--the inside nerves. Chronic complaints start from little illnesses which could have been easily checked in their early stages. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will brighten many a dull day, will freshen the spirits and increase the appetite. It is not a cure-all. It does not pretend to do miracles. It reaches only the inside nerve--the power nerve--and thoroughly controls the vital functions that most diseases readily yield to it.

# Dr. Shoop's Restorative



THE SYSTEM  
REQUIRES  
Wholesome, Pure Food



COVER THE  
TEA  
TABLE

TRY  
KNOX'S GELATINE  
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Importers.

### Who Puts Up Your Prescriptions?

We invite the privilege. We use the best quality of every drug; we exercise the most exacting care with every part of the work. We produce medicine that brings the best possible results.

HALL & CO.,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

### WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Jan. 7--5 a. m.--The barometer, which has been abnormally high over the Pacific slope for some days, is falling in advance of an ocean disturbance now centered off the Washington coast. Rain has occurred in this vicinity and continues on the Lower Mainland. The weather is fine and cold in Cariboo, and below zero in the Territories.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday. Victoria and vicinity--Northerly winds, unsettled, with occasional sleet or rain. Lower Mainland--Northerly and easterly winds, unsettled, with rain or sleet.

Reports.

Victoria--Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 29; minimum, 29; wind, 8 miles N.; rain, .04; weather, rain.

New Westminster--Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 36; minimum, 36; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .04; weather, rain.

Kamloops--Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 28; minimum, 26; wind, calm; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville--Barometer, 30.84; temperature, 6; minimum, 4; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco--Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 44; minimum, 42; wind, 10 miles N.; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton--Barometer, 30.00; temperature, zero; minimum, zero; wind, calm; weather, clear.

### PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver--A Potocki, Mrs. McDonald, L. B. Gublet and wife, F. G. Dunn, D. Stewart, W. W. B. McInnes, A. E. Findland, A. Poplin, Mrs. Porahoe, G. R. Gledhill, H. W. Maynard, F. Herron, C. M. Marpole, Miss Davis, G. J. Burnett, Dr. Bolton, E. Jack, A. Robinson, R. B. Dier, J. McDonnell and wife, W. A. Willis, R. M. Coburn, H. Spencer, F. G. Vinnebeck, T. Hopper, Geo. Jay, Campbell, Miss Helen, Miss Winn, David Wilson, Miss Voysey, Mr. Saimond, Wm. Higgins and wife, A. C. Sparrow, T. D. Lloyd, J. B. Belfrey, A. E. Hensley and wife, A. S. Theberg, N. J. Cavanagh, G. H. Miller.

### CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle--The Dargavel, Alex. Dow, Geo. S. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, Wm. Reid, Emil Hlemenschneider, R. Seravelli, C. D. Chitty, Miss Galdwin, R. B. Ross, C. L. Hubbard, S. Baxter, H. Cummings, Louis Kaufman, Ambros Godfrey, S. B. Burningham, S. P. Burningham, F. G. Wright, John Simmons.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle--J. H. Todd & Sons, H. B. Co., Hilton Elec Co., Mrs. Alfred Wood, Didi H. Ross & Co., R. S. Byrn, B. C. Market Co., Victoria.

If some people worked as hard to pay off their debts as they do to pay off their grudges, the financial condition of many persons would be materially improved.

Neglect a cough and contract consumption.

Shiloh's  
Consumption  
Cure

The Lung Tonic

cures consumption, but don't leave it too long. Try it now. Your money back if it doesn't benefit you.

Price, 50c. S. C. Wells & Co. 301

235 So. St. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

Miss Sadie Brady has returned to Victoria after a stay of over two years in England and on the Continent, where she has been studying music. She is staying with her sister, Mrs. Meredith Jones, Fort street.

Mr. W. E. Fisher was in town for a few days this week. He was practicing law in Atlin this summer, but is now at home in Metehosin.

The ballroom is rather an unusual place in which to meet with an accident, but at the Cinderella dance in Assembly hall last week Mrs. Parry, wife of Commander Parry of H. M. S. Beerna, was unfortunate enough to meet with a distressing mishap. While dancing in a set of lancers she fell striking her face on the floor with such force that her nose was broken and her face badly bruised. Although it will be some time yet before she quite recovers, her many friends will be glad to know that her face will not be at all disfigured.

Mrs. E. B. Marvin and her daughter Miss Florence Marvin have returned from a visit to Mrs. Marvin's daughter, Mrs. A. Stratton, of Seattle. Mrs. Stratton (formerly Miss Adams) is well known in Victoria in musical circles.

Mrs. Cronyn spent New Year's at her old home in Vancouver. She will remain there until Mr. Cronyn goes over for good, which will be in a couple of weeks.

The engagement is announced in Vancouver of Mr. Rao Green, of Victoria, and Miss Ethel Wolfe, daughter of Mrs. Marcus Wolfe, formerly of Nanaimo, but now of Vancouver. Mr. Green is the accountant of the Imperial bank, Vancouver, and Miss Wolfe is an accomplished pianist.

On Tuesday evening Capt. Lewis entertained several of his friends at his residence, Belleville street. The early part of the evening was given to the playing of games, and later supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Henderson and their two daughters are wintering at Los

Angeles, California, whither Mr. Henderson was forced to go in order to get away from business cares. It is understood that the change and rest are proving very beneficial.

Mr. Herbert Robertson, of Vancouver, was home for New Year's.

Miss Beth Irving and Miss Genevieve Irving last week gave a very enjoyable luncheon to several of their young girl friends. The lunch table was prettily decorated with chrysanthemums from the conservatory of the hostesses' father, Capt. John Irving, who is a lover of good flowers. Amongst the young ladies present were Misses Muriel and Catherine Dunsmuir, Miss Marguerite Little, Miss D. Pitt, Miss J. Langley, Miss Lawson, Miss Catherine Taylor and Miss Marjorie Rome.

Mr. W. A. Pitcairn, a successful fruit grower of Kelowna, spent the week in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stirling.

The late Mrs. Malfand-Dougill, whose sudden death in New York has recently been chronicled, was very well known here in society, amongst whose members she had many intimate friends. Her home was in Cowichan, but she frequently visited Victoria as the guest of Mrs. E. G. Tilton, Mrs. A. W. Jones and others.

Mr. W. M. MacKay and his sister are staying at Cherry Bank for a few days. Mr. MacKay has until recently been practicing law in Dawson. Mr. and Mrs. MacKay are well known in social circles in their home, Ottawa.

Mrs. Loewen and Miss Eva Loewen returned on Thursday evening from a two weeks' visit in Vancouver with Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Loewen. They are now staying with Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Esquimalt road.

Miss Marjorie Wade, daughter of Mr. F. G. Wade, of Vancouver, is visiting Mrs. J. W. Laing at the "Laurels."

Mr. and Mrs. Norton Prints were guests at luncheon on Thursday at Government House.

Mrs. Pemberton, of "Gonzales," gave a delightful tea on Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Evelyn Pemberton, of Nova Scotia, now visiting her friends and relatives here. Miss Pemberton is a daughter of the late Mr. Augustus Pemberton, who was the first County

court judge in Victoria. Mrs. Pemberton was assisted in looking after her guests by her two daughters, and during the afternoon Mrs. R. H. Pooley and Miss McHenry contributed songs, which were much enjoyed by those fortunate enough to be present.

Mrs. Stuart Robertson entertained at "Struan" a large number of her friends on Wednesday evening. Progressive five hundred was indulged in until about midnight when supper was served.

Rehearsals have commenced for the presentation of "The Schoolmistress" at the Work Point barracks by the officers and their wives, assisted by some of their civilian friends. The play is in charge of Capt. Cockburn, and the proceeds will be devoted to swell the funds of the Garrison Cricket Club.

Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. S. J. Brett and Miss Olive Heisterman left on Wednesday evening for a trip to California. They will be gone two or three months.

Amongst the Xmas festivities worthy of special mention is the Xmas tree given by Mrs. Ceyler A. Holland at her home on Rockland avenue. The refreshments served were thoroughly enjoyed by the many children present. The tree was a large one, and contained something to make happy the heart of each little one present. The tree table, which was decorated with roses, was much admired. Mrs. A. W. Jones, Miss D. Loewen and Mrs. Meredith Jones assisted the hostess.

Mr. James H. Lawson, jr., on Wednesday evening gave an eminently successful and jolly stag-party at his father's house on Simcoe street. The guest of honor being Mr. Kenneth Macrae, who will soon tear himself away from the charms of Victoria and go back to his law office in Dawson. A good supper wound up the evening's fun. Parties of this sort are so much enjoyed that it is a great pity they are not more in vogue.

Of the many Christmas trees which added to the delight of the children during the holidays, none was more enjoyable than that thoughtfully provided by Mrs. John Collier, of Craigflower road, in Simple's hall, Victoria West. The juvenile function was in honor of her daughter, Miss Effie, and was held on Saturday night. A giant tree containing a present for each of the 80 children there occupied a conspicuous place in the hall, and was eclipsed in importance to the children only by the long supper table laden with the best of viands. The supper table was daintily decorated with emeralds and other flowers.

LADY GAY.

THE YOUNGEST BABY

can readily digest and assimilate Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk because the casein, which is in ordinary cow's milk, undergoes physical alteration in the process of condensation, which makes it digestible. It brings the result which every parent is looking for, viz., strong and healthy children.

### EVIDENCE AMENDED BY WITNESS IN CASE

J. A. S. Lowe Testified That He Knew Document Signed Was Alex. Dunsmuir's Will.

J. A. S. Lowe, examined before the British Consul-General, C. Bennett, in San Francisco, has amended his evidence given at the Hopper vs. Dunsmuir trial in Victoria. Before Consul-General Bennett, who is a commissioner appointed by the British Columbia Superior court, the witness Lowe has stated that he knew the document he signed was Alex. Dunsmuir's will.

The various interests were represented as follows at the hearing: E. V. Bodwell, K. C. of Victoria; E. P. Coyne, of New York; and Alexander Heynemann, of San Francisco, appeared for Edna Wallace Hopper. Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper, K. C., for the intervenor, Joan Olive Dunsmuir; and A. P. Lutton, of Victoria, and Andrew Thorpe, of San Francisco, for James Dunsmuir.

Mr. Lowe had come from England to give evidence at San Francisco.

The San Francisco Chronicle in its account of the proceedings says: During the direct examination Lowe's testimony was to the effect that upon the night in which the disputed will was signed he had dined at the house of Mrs. Agnes in Oakland. After dinner he went in the sitting room and saw James Dunsmuir go into an inner room, followed by Alexander Dunsmuir.

"Did Dunsmuir make any remark?" the witness was asked. "Alex. asked James for the will. Alex. said, 'Here, Jim, give me the will and I will sign it.'"

"He asked me to witness Alexander Dunsmuir's signature," the witness continued.

"Did you see Alexander Dunsmuir sign?" asked Counsel Lutton. "I did."

"At the trial in Victoria you said you didn't know what was in the document. The question was put to you and you said no. Explain what you meant." "I meant that I did not know what the contents of the paper were."

"You did know that it was a will?" "I knew it was a will because Alexander Dunsmuir asked James Dunsmuir for the will."

The next matter of interest to be taken up was that of Lowe's salary. He was an employee, it appeared, of R. Dunsmuir Sons Company, being engaged originally as a cashier at \$85 a month. About 1885, he having become manager of the San Francisco branch, it was increased to \$250 a month, his relations with the Dunsmuirs having remained of the most amicable nature. After the death of Alexander Dunsmuir this compensation took a sudden leap to \$500 a month, the additional \$250 the witness explained, being given him personally by James Dunsmuir.

"What did you do for that extra \$250?" was asked in cross-examination. "Nothing," said Lowe.

Shortly after the witness had given his testimony in Victoria this extra \$250 a month was withdrawn, and he received a

letter from James Dunsmuir stating that other arrangements had been made for carrying on the business in San Francisco, and that he would be given a six months' leave of absence on \$250 a month, after which his connection with the firm would cease.

This part of the testimony was thrashed out again and again by the attorneys connected with the Hopper interests.

"Did it never occur to you that James Dunsmuir had no further use for you after you had given such testimony?" asked Mr. Bodwell.</



## The Daily Times.

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by the  
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places in Victoria:

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 A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.  
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 New Westminster-H. Morey & Co.  
 Kamloops-South Bros.  
 Dawson & White Horse-Bennett News Co.  
 Roseland-M. W. Simpson.  
 Nanaimo-E. Finlay & Co.

## AGAIN MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The selection of a municipal council should be a matter of greater and more careful consideration for any organized community than the election of members of the Legislature or of the Dominion Parliament. Vastly heavier taxation is levied upon the people as a whole for the maintenance of the services of a municipality than is imposed by the provincial or the federal governments for purposes of administration. And yet in Victoria the principle seems to be established that any kind of a man can walk with ease in the shoes of a school trustee or of an alderman. The questions that come before municipal bodies concern us all far more directly than matters upon which august parliaments sit in the plenitude of their wisdom. The physical welfare, the moral well-being, the progress and the prosperity of a city are obviously more directly in the hands of a council than in the keeping of a legislature. And yet we think it necessary to select our ablest and in all respects our most representative citizens to sit in parliaments, whilst anyone who offers will do for the council. It is rather an anomalous condition of affairs surely.

The retiring City Council of Victoria is possibly truly representative of the city's life and activities. The members are, with one exception, we believe, asking the citizens to ratify their acts by electing them for another term. It is not at all likely that the Mayor will have serious opposition. But we are of the opinion that the majority of the people are not so well satisfied with the course of the council, from its head down, as the council itself assumes. The old board practically makes its bow and asks the people to elect it on trust. If it has any policy in regard to waterworks matters, upon the subject of the attitude towards the Terminal Railway Company, or relating to any question considered of vital import at this time, it refuses to disclose it. It virtually says if the people put their noses into any business there will be a middle, with possible results that would be calamitous. Rate-payers have simply to ratify a bargain after the details have been arranged and pay the bills. Large matters of public policy are beyond their capacity. Nevertheless we still think a public meeting should be called by someone and that the various candidates for aldermen should be selected on Thursday in accordance with the validity of the explanations they may be able to give of their conduct in the past or the nature of their views as to the actions that should be taken in the future.

THE REAL CRISIS  
APPROACHING.

The fall of Port Arthur, followed immediately by the order staying the progress of the Baltic fleet, to be succeeded ultimately by obvious indications of the impotence of Kourapatkin's army, has let loose a flood of speculation as to the outcome of attempts to effect a settlement of the Eastern Question. The declaration of a French newspaper that Port Arthur must be made a neutral port, which of course would involve its evacuation by the Japanese, is undoubtedly a somewhat hasty, if not premature, expression of continental opinion. There is reason to believe that the victors anticipated such a pronouncement. Possibly also the new disposition of British naval forces has not a remote connection with a belief that terms of settlement of the Asiatic embroglio must soon become a subject of diplomatic discussion. Great Britain on this occasion will assuredly stand by her Eastern ally. But the general opinion seems to be that the readjustment of the status in Asia will involve momentous

changes in the relationships of the powers of Europe, the statesmen of which believe that the destinies of the oldest and the least progressive of the continents have been given into their keeping. One who poses as an authority says that for years Germany has been trying to break up the Franco-Russian alliance, which has been her nightmare, and this seems her great opportunity to make friends with Russia, while striking a heavy blow at France. For fifteen years Russia has been continually borrowing huge sums, mainly in France, for which she has been giving what are practically unsecured notes. But signs are not wanting that the French are at last wearying of this load. If \$400,000,000 a year is needed by a country with small financial resources of its own and a great debt, the time must come shortly when she can borrow only by giving specific security. Russia can do this only by mortgaging the very productive assets which have been dangled before French eyes as justification for her stupendous borrowings, thus taking away the main hope of payment of Russia's present debts. Suggestion of a new loan on these terms will probably cause such a panic in France and Belgium that no money can be had there for any purpose whatever.

This will be Germany's great opportunity. England and Holland, the other great lending nations, sympathize with Japan, so that probably little can be obtained from these; and, therefore, Germany will be in a position to dictate the terms of the loan, taking over as security either the customs, the railroad, or the liquor monopoly, together with administration of the source of revenue pledged. The first would be particularly desirable for Germany, as it would allow her to favor German goods, while crowding out all other manufactures by the highest tariff in the world.

When we consider the anti-Japanese interests of Germany in China, the virtual dependence of Austria on Germany, and the shaken prestige of Russia, it would not be surprising if these causes should result in a league of the three emperors under German hegemony. It is easy to imagine how it would tempt the German Kaiser to feel within his reach the headship of such a league, and deliverance from the dread invasion by hordes of barbarians, whose poverty would forbid reprisals. For Russia this would give a prospect of reaching an outlet in the Persian Gulf to make up for the loss of Manchuria, while Germany covets Asia Minor and Syria, and the Balkan Peninsula could be offered to Austria. Such a coalition would surely drive France to an understanding with Britain, in which probably her best interest lies. Italy, likewise, probably would turn against her ancient enemy, Austria, at the first move against Turkey, if not before; for Italy sympathizes with Japan, and has regarded Western Turkey as her natural heritage since the marriage of her king with the heiress of Montenegro. This would naturally lead to a union of the sea powers against those of the land—one fraught with many possibilities, if either should venture upon aggression.

With two continents composed of jealous, greedy nations, the statesmen of which are continually intriguing, scheming and manipulating forces in order to gain political or trade advantages over rivals, it can easily be understood that the war between Russia and Japan is rapidly approaching its most critical stage—the stage which must involve the most momentous consequences for the world.

## SOME MISCONCEPTIONS.

Correspondents must understand that there are limits to a newspaper's toleration of the habit of anonymity. During the past few days we have been subjected to a deluge of communications, many of them making personal attacks, some of them containing very objectionable innuendoes, against the members of the present municipal council. We are again compelled to remind all concerned that it is not the business of a newspaper to encourage that sort of thing. The record of the present municipal administration is a legitimate object of criticism. We believe the methods pursued in many respects have been decidedly objectionable and inimical to the true interests of Victoria. We will welcome any communication, properly signed with the name of the writer whether or not intended to be made public, dealing in a proper and reasonable spirit of criticism with the policy of the Mayor and Council, the apparent designs or the alleged disregard of the public rights of the street railway company or any other corporation. But it must be again stated that the Times cannot be made the vehicle for the ventilation of the spite or the carrying out of the private vendetta of any individual or individuals. It is a curious thing that there are yet very many persons who believe they can pay off a grudge in short order by rushing into print under a nom de plume. Once more let us emphasize a fact which any person of intelligence or discernment should understand, that newspapers are not conducted for that sort of thing. At least the Times is not. We consider this explanation due to many who might otherwise wonder why their letters are not printed.



C. E. REDFERN,

45 GOVERNMENT ST. ESTABLISHED 1862. TELEPHONE 118.

## Sweet Jap Oranges

45 Cts. Box.

## Hardress Clarke

...86 DOUGLAS STREET...

The following lines we clip from the columns of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post and respectfully dedicate to the Victoria Property Owners' Association as illustrative of the unmixed evils of too, too much education:

Thoughtful little Willie Frazer  
Carved his name with father's razor;  
Father, unaware of trouble,  
Used the blade to shave his stubble.  
Father cut himself severely,  
Which pleased little Willie dearly—  
"I have fixed my father's razor  
So it cuts," said Willie Frazer.

Mamie often wondered why  
Acids trouble alkali—  
Mamie, in a manner placid,  
Fed the cat boracic acid.  
Whereupon the cat grew frantic,  
Executing many an antic.  
"Ah!" cried Mamie, overjoyed,  
"Pussy is an alkaloid!"

Arthur with a lighted taper  
Touched the fire to grandpa's paper,  
Grandpa leaped a foot or higher,  
Dropped the sheet and shouted "Fire!"  
Arthur, wrapped in contemplation,  
Viewed this scene of conflagration.  
"This," he said, "confirms my notion—  
Heat creates both light and motion."

Wee, experimental Nina  
Dropped her mother's Dresden china  
From a seven-story casement,  
Smashing, crashing to the basement.  
Nina, somewhat apprehensive,  
Said: "This china is expensive,  
Yet it proves by demonstration  
Newton's law of gravitation."

The Japs are a united people, filled  
With a spirit of ardent patriotism,  
And well pleased with their form of government.  
Russia is divided against herself,  
She distrusts her rulers, and detests  
The monarchy as the symbol of tyranny,  
Injustice, and oppression. Japan will not  
only win; this time she will gather and  
retain the fruits of victory.

M. de Lanessan, French ex-Minister  
of Marine, observes that hitherto the  
British admiralty has been guided by the  
principle that the British fleet should be  
superior to those of the two strongest  
naval powers combined. That end has  
long since been attained, and in his opinion  
England now contemplates the possibility  
of a conflict with three powers—  
namely, France, the United States and  
Germany. She can oppose to Germany  
the Channel fleet and the Atlantic fleet.  
Even supposing Germany were to be supported  
by the Italian and Austrian  
navies, their junction would be rendered  
impossible by the British Mediterranean  
fleet and the Gibraltar forces. Against  
the United States England could employ  
her Gibraltar fleet, the western section  
of her cruisers, and two squadrons of  
armored cruisers, without weakening her  
forces in home waters. In case of combined  
action by Germany and the United  
States England could still oppose superior  
forces to each navy. It is only through  
a triple alliance between the  
American and French republics and the  
German Empire, he thinks, that the  
situation of England could become critical,  
not on account of the strength of the

## NEW YEAR

1905

There is nothing better for a  
New Year's Gift than a nice  
CHAIN OR BRACELET. We  
have them in solid gold, gold-  
filled and sterling silver at very  
low prices, and the quality guar-  
anteed.

Call and see them.

## Sweet Jap Oranges

45 Cts. Box.

## Hardress Clarke

...86 DOUGLAS STREET...

TRY

## Mainland

AND

British Lion  
CIGARS

For Sale Everywhere.

Every Cigar Branded.

Don't take anything "just as good."

Avoid everything "better."

The Mainland and British Lion Cigars  
cost from \$3.00 to \$15.00 per thousand  
more than any other Ten Cent Cigar on  
the market.

Now are you "on"?

combined squadrons, but owing to the  
military forces of France and Germany.  
In conclusion M. de Lanessan contends  
that the situation is a warning to France,  
who must provide for the more rapid  
progress of her own fleet, if she is to  
maintain her rank among the naval great  
powers.

The East is in the chill embrace of  
another blizzard. In Victoria the lawns,  
the fields, the valleys and the hills are  
still with verdure clad. We approach  
the subject with trepidation, because it  
is written that a haughty spirit goeth be-  
fore a fall. The pioneers tell us that  
snow has been known to descend in Vic-  
toria.

PREMIER'S VISIT TO VERNON.  
Kootenay Mail.

Hon. McBride visited Vernon last week.  
The reason of this unexpected visit at this  
particular time is supposed to be in con-  
nection with a suspicion regarding the atti-  
tude of Price Ellison, M. L. A., towards  
the government. It is an open secret that  
Mr. Ellison resents the cavalier-like man-  
ner in which he has lately been treated by  
the government, and it is not to be won-  
dered at that he feels not only displeased,  
but highly indignant at the slight put upon  
him. It is known that there has been a  
growing coolness between them for some  
time, and this was intensified by the action  
of the government in awarding the con-  
tracts at the airport to outside parties  
without consulting him or giving his local  
supporters a chance to compete. Several  
matters have lately cropped up which indi-  
cate that local Conservatives are not as  
harmonious as was their wont, and that a  
section of them are seriously considering  
whether it would not be to the interest of  
the party in electing Mr. Ellison and nomi-  
nating a new candidate for the position.  
Rumor says there are several aspirants to  
the honor who will make a big fight for the  
 coveted position at the convention, but,  
whether they succeed or not, we are in-  
clined to think that the present occupant  
of the seat will not permit himself to be  
side-tracked without entering a vigorous  
protest.

The Premier was fired to his heart's con-  
tent. It is apparent that the party is divid-

## DAVID SPENCER

LIMITED

## JANUARY SALE

Those who look forward to a profitable New Year are  
taking advantage of our January Sale. A store full of  
specials as come only in a twelve-month.

## A NEW STORY FOR MONDAY

## VOILES

Eighteen colorings in the \$1.25,  
\$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities. Monday,  
75c. yard. Suitable for house and  
evening dresses. Pale Blues, Pinks,  
Resida, Gray, Electric, Navy, Cham-  
pagne and Red.

## Black Silks

320 yards as follows:  
Gros Grain; value \$1.25.  
Peau de Soie; value \$1.25.  
Satin Merv; value \$1.25.

MONDAY, 75c.

80 yards Black Taffeta; pink and  
blue edge; \$1.50 quality. Monday,  
\$1.00.

100 yards Black Taffeta; \$1.00  
quality. Monday, 75c.

310 yards Black Taffeta; \$1.25  
quality. Monday, 90c.

High-Grade English  
Sheetings

To Go on Sale Monday

SHEETINGS THAT WEAR LIKE  
LINEN.

1,440 yards bought at special prices  
and arrived just in time for the Janu-  
ary Sale.

7-4 Twill Sheeting, 21c. yard; value  
30c.

8-4 Twill Sheeting, 24c. yard; value  
35c.

9-4 and 10-4 Plain Sheeting, 35c.;  
value 50c.

Horrocks' Stout Sheeting, 9-4,  
40c.; value 60c.

Horrocks' Stout Sheeting, 10-4,  
50c.; value 75c.

Silver Thread English Sheetings;  
75c. qualities for 50c.; 60c. qualities  
for 40c.

Heesey Bleach english Sheetings  
(twills); 75c. qualities for 50c.

75c Velveteens,  
Monday 35c yard

25 colorings as follows: Yellows,  
Helios, Pinks, Blues, Greens, Fawns,  
Champagne, Rose, Residas, Black,  
etc.; from 5 to 20 yards in each piece.

Circular Pillow  
Cottons

Medium weight, 46 inches; never  
sold less than 25c. Monday, 17½c.

Extra heavyweight, 46 inches;  
never sold less than 30c. Monday,  
20c.

## Boys' Overcoats and Suits

We were so busy with Men's Clothing this week that  
the Boys were a little side-tracked. We have prepar-  
ed some bargains for the Boys, commencing Monday  
and for the balance of the month, that are equalled only  
once a year.

All Boys' Overcoats Marked for a Speedy  
Clearance\$3.50 for Boys'  
Overcoats

Sold regularly at \$4.50, \$5.00 and  
\$5.75. All the newest styles, with  
felt, turn-up cuffs and full length.

\$4.50 for \$6.50 to  
\$10.00 Coats

Your choice of all our Stylish  
Coats for Boys at \$4.50.

## Reefers

MANY STYLES.

A Special Bargain at \$2.35; were  
up to \$5.25.

## 50 Reefers, Monday, 75c Each

Boys' Sailor Suits, Russian Blouse Suits, Buster Brown  
Suits and Fancy Norfolk Suits, were \$3.50, \$4.00 and  
\$4.85, for \$2.35.

(35 Only) Norfolk  
Suits

Sizes 23 to 27  
Monday, \$1.50; value, \$2.50.

\$4.50 Suits for  
\$2.50

Norfolk styles; heather mixed.

\$5.00 Suits for  
\$3.50

38 of our best Imported Suits at  
\$5.00. Go-on Sale Monday at \$3.50.

## 3-Piece Suits

\$2.75, \$3.75 and \$4.75; value, \$4.50,  
\$5.00 and \$6.75.

Boys' Tweed  
Trousers

Size 22 and 23 only; were 50c. and  
75c. Monday, 25c.

If you have boys of 4 and 5 years  
this is a good time to buy your  
Season's Supply.

Let's and Canadian Office  
Diaries, Shannon Files and  
Binding Cases, Blank Books  
And Many Other Requisites for the New Year

We are also agents for the Office Specialty Co.'s Filing  
Cabinets.

## T. N. Hibben &amp; Co.

ed into two or more hostile camps who have  
little love for each other. The executive,  
who had the matter in hand, invited only a  
few of the chosen ones to the banquet in  
his honor, and this was resented to such a  
degree that something in the way of pacifi-  
cation had to be done. In order to prevent  
the breach from becoming wider, the sec-  
ond division of the party held a similar  
banquet the following night.

## THE MODERN MOTHER.

Montreal Gazette.

Mrs. Richard Donovan, charged in a Chi-  
cago court with abandoning a month-old  
baby, declared that if the court forced her  
to take it and care for it she would jump  
into the lake. The woman's husband ad-  
ded that they didn't want the baby and did  
not see why they should be made to care  
for it. As an exhibit of heartlessness, in-  
humanity and selfishness, this Chicago  
couple supply a good example of the pro-  
duct of modern city life.

## WANT AND SEE.

Detroit Tribune.

Canada is to have a navy of her own,  
whether of one ship or one and a half has  
not been determined.

## Deaville Sons &amp; Company

High-Class Grocers Hillside Ave. and First St.

The following goods are offered at popular prices:

FINE NEW PRUNES  
SEEDLESS RAISINS  
CLEANED CURRANTS  
NEW DATES  
SMYRNA FIGS

3 for 25c

MIXED PEEL  
ARMOUR'S SOUPS  
STRETTON'S WORCESTER  
SAUCE  
PURE LARD

2 for 25c

Good Quality Eating Apples, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per box







# SATURDAY Griffin's Pure Tomato Catsup

Delicious Flavor No Artificial Coloring  
25 CTS. LARGE BOTTLE  
Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates St.  
FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.

## WRECKAGE STREWN ALONG THE COAST

QUANTITY OF HEAVY  
TIMBER ON BEACH

Also New Oak Barrels—Sayward Mills  
Will Make Another Shipment  
to Mexico.

According to a letter from Carmanah, Lightkeeper Daykin's son has just made a tour along the beach for a distance of nine miles east of that station. He describes the beach as strewn with lumber, considerable of it being heavy timber. One piece was two feet square. There were also a number of new oak barrels and other floats, so small that it could hardly be described. To the west of Carmanah, as far as Clousoe, wreckage was also found, as related some time ago.

Whether all is the accumulation of that lost from several vessels to the south of the Cape, or the remains of a recent wreck, of which the world has not learned, is a matter surrounded in mystery. At Clousoe a life preserver marked "Antonia, London," was recently picked up, and the badly decomposed body of an unknown man found off the entrance to Barkley Sound was last week brought ashore for burial. There was nothing about the body by which it could be identified, and it is possible that the remains were those of some unfortunate sailor who went down with a vessel during the storms of the winter. While "drift" continues to come ashore, there is no report of any shipping disaster or any lumber carrier being overdue.

### AORANGI AWAY.

R. M. S. Aorangi sailed last evening for Australia, via Honolulu and Suva. She carried a full cargo made up of flour, lumber, salmon and machinery. The saloon passengers are: Mr. Simmons, Mrs. Bonamy and child, Miss Vaysey, Miss Rose Creal, Miss Waters, Dr. Lillian Cooper, Miss H. I. Bedford, Mrs. S. H. Burningham, Mrs. S. Harris, Mrs. C. Allen, Mr. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary, the Misses Huntington, Mrs. Rothwell and children, C. A. Carman, H. Turnbull, C. S. Hawkes, C. H. Knowles, L. Fendall Thompson, Mr. Riley and children, Mrs. H. Chaffey and children, W. C. Griffith, Miss W. T. Jones, J. T. Wilkinson, Mrs. Schroeder and daughter, Jas. Macalister, John Macalister, J. G. Harlow, Thomas F. Stuart, R. J. Thompson, C. Seymour, W. Edenhorn and Mr. Fredericks.

### WILL BUILD BARGE.

A contract has been awarded in Vancouver for the building of a barge for Mackenzie Bros., which will cost \$11,500. The Vancouver Province says: "Primarily, the barge is to be built to fill a contract of carrying 40,000 tons of coke during the coming season from Comox and Union to American smelters situated on Prince of Wales Island, on the southeastern coast of Alaska. The coke will be carried to two smelters, both owned by American companies, one situated at Hadley Bay and the other at Copper Mount."

As already announced, the same firm is planning to convert the steel barge Henrietta into a steamer, specially designed to operate as a freighter on the Skegway run. The contract for doing this work has been awarded to S. Thompson & Company.

### LUMBER FOR MEXICO.

The Kosmos liner Amassia is on her way to Victoria from San Francisco with 800 tons of nitrate from the South American port for the Victoria Chemical Works. The Amassia, after discharging, will load lumber for Mexico. It will be a second shipment to be forwarded to that country by the Sayward mills of this city, the first having been dispatched on a Kosmos liner, which sailed last week.

### DIED IN TORONTO.

Mr. Justice Duff's Father Passed Away Last Evening.

A message to Mrs. Duff last evening contained the sad intelligence that Rev. Charles Duff, M. A., of Parkdale, father of Mr. Justice Duff, had passed away. On Christmas Day a fall on the sidewalk had resulted in a compound fracture of his arm. Lockjaw followed, and his condition became so serious that on Wednesday evening Mr. Justice Duff

### Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite.  
Is the only safe, reliable  
regulator on which woman  
can depend. "In the hour  
and time of need."  
Prepared in two degrees of  
strength. No. 1 and No. 2.  
No. 1 for ordinary cases  
is by far the best dollar  
medicine known.  
No. 2 for special cases—30 degrees  
stronger—three dollars per box.  
Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's  
Cotton Root Compound. Beware of  
all pills, mixtures and imitations  
dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold  
and recommended by all druggists in the  
 Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address  
on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage  
stamps. "The Cook Company,"  
No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug  
stores.

## Occidental Hotel

Cor. Johnson and Wharf Sts.  
Is the only Straight  
\$1.00 A Day Hotel  
in Victoria.

Special rates by the week. Free bus  
meals, all trains and boats. Free hot  
and cold water baths. Table service unsur-  
passed in the city.

VAL H. WETMORE, Mgr.

who was acquainted with the facts by  
telegram, left for Toronto.

The deceased was one of the best  
known clergymen of the Congregational  
church in Canada. At the time of his  
death he was pastor of the Parkdale  
church, and at the same time editor of  
The Congregationalist, the denomina-  
tional organ. He was born near Notting-  
ham in England about 72 years ago, and  
came out to Canada with his parents. He  
occupied an important place in the Con-  
gregational church, holding official posi-  
tions in the Ontario and Quebec Union,  
and was twice chairman of the Union of  
the Maritime Provinces.

The elder son, Rev. R. Duff, is con-  
nected with the Congregational church in  
Michigan. The younger is Mr. Justice  
Duff of this city. Two daughters reside  
at home. The death of Mrs. Duff oc-  
curred about two years ago.

## Neuralgic Pains

ARE THE CITY OF THE NERVES  
FOR BETTER BLOOD.

Enrich the Blood and Neuralgia Will Dis-  
appear—It is Only Those Whose  
Blood is Poor and Watery That  
Suffer.

No part of the human system is more  
sensitive than the nerves. Many of the  
most excruciating pains that afflict man-  
kind come from weak, shaky, shattered  
nerves, and among the nerve pains there  
is perhaps none that cause more intense  
suffering than neuralgia, which gen-  
erally attacks the nerves of the face and  
head, sometimes causing swift, darting,  
agonizing pains—at other times a dull,  
heavy aching feeling which makes life  
unbearable. There is only one way to get  
rid of neuralgia and other nervous  
troubles, and that is through the blood.  
Poor, watery blood makes the nerves  
shaky, and in turn the nerves make the  
blood make the nerves strong, and  
banishes all nerve troubles. No medi-  
cine in the world can equal Dr. Williams'  
Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve  
tonic; every dose helps to make rich, red  
blood, and every drop of this new blood  
feeds and strengthens the nerves and  
banishes all nerve aches and pains.  
Among those who offer strong proof of  
this is Mr. John McDermott, Bond Head,  
Ont., who says: "A few years ago while  
working as a carpenter in Buffalo I got  
wet. I neglected to change my clothes  
and next morning I awoke with cramps  
and pains throughout my entire body. I  
was unable to go to work so called in a  
doctor. I followed his treatment, but it  
did not help me. As I was unable to  
work I returned to my home at Bond  
Head. Here I consulted a doctor, but  
though he treated me for some time, he  
also failed to help me. I had often read  
of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so decided  
to try them. I had not used more than  
three boxes before I felt they were help-  
ing me. From that on I gained day by  
day, and after I had used some ten boxes  
I had fully recovered my old-time  
strength and have since been able to  
work at my trade without any trouble.  
The pains and aches no longer torture  
me, and I have gained in weight. I  
think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an invalu-  
able medicine, and shall always have a  
good word to say for them."

Neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, St.  
Vitus dance, and the many other blood  
and nerve troubles all vanish when Dr.  
Williams' Pink Pills are used—but you  
must get the genuine, bearing the full  
name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for  
Pale People," on the wrapper around  
every box. Sold by druggists or direct  
by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes  
for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams'  
Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### NELSON.

Monday morning City Engineer A. L.  
McClulloch and City Electrician James  
McPherson proceeded to the office of the  
Nelson Electric Traction Company, where  
Manager A. V. Mason had prepared an  
inventory of the stock of the company  
which has passed into the control of the  
city electrician, and the clerical de-  
partment, the keeping of accounts and  
writing reports to the government, will  
be looked after by the city clerk and  
city treasurer. There will undoubtedly be  
a reduction in the number of em-  
ployees, that is stipulated in the agree-  
ment between the city and the company.  
The city has undertaken to operate a car  
that can be controlled by one man, doing  
duty as conductor and motorman.

Cavalry cover four miles an hour when  
walking, nine miles an hour when trotting,  
fifteen miles an hour galloping.

## THE GRAND THEATRE.

Another Attractive Programme Will Be  
Presented Next Week by Manager  
Jamieson.

Against anticipations of lighter busi-  
ness following the holidays the Grand  
theatre on Johnson street has been play-  
ing to packed houses all week, undoubt-  
edly owing to the very superior pro-  
gramme which is being offered. It in-  
cludes Mills and Collins, in a burlesque  
on "Galatea"; the Kingsburys, in a novel  
musical comedy; the Misses Smith and  
Chester, operatic duettists; Rawls and  
"Von" Kaufman, in an excellent comedy  
sketch; Rene King and his wonderful  
performing dog "Nettie"; F. Frederic  
Roberts, in the illustrated song "For Old  
Times Sake"; and a good line of moving  
pictures. The week will close with three  
performances tonight, beginning at 7.30.

For next week a bill is announced  
which it is promised will be fully up to  
the high standard set by Manager  
Jamieson. It will include the Cliffords,  
in a novelty sword act; O'Brien and  
West, male comedians; Mr. and Mrs.  
George Morrell, in a comedy sketch; the  
Curtis Sisters, high class opera singers,  
in an act entitled "A Good Substitute,"  
and Frederic Roberts, who will sing the  
illustrated song, "There's a Mother  
Always Waiting You at Home, Sweet  
Home." There will also be a new and  
interesting line of moving pictures.

The week will open with a matinee on  
Monday beginning at 3 p. m.

### Church Services To-Morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 and 7, with sermons by  
Rev. H. J. Wood. The music for to-morrow  
follows:

Morning.  
Organ—Andante ..... Geo. Forbes  
Venite and Psalms—As Set ..... Mercer  
Te Deum—11 ..... Mercer  
Jubilate—3 ..... Mercer  
Anthem—From the Rising of the Sun ..... Gore Ouseley  
Hymn ..... 100 and 106  
Organ—Be Not Afraid ..... Mendelssohn  
Evening.  
Organ—Melody ..... A. Redhead  
Psalm—As Set ..... Mercer  
Cantate—13 ..... Mercer  
Deum—18 ..... Mercer  
Hymns ..... 107 and 105  
Organ—Belgian March ..... Scotson Clark

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers, morning, Rev. Percival Jenms;  
evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard. The music  
follows:

Matin.  
Prelude ..... Hollins  
Pro. Hymn ..... Hayne  
Venite ..... Cathedral Psalter  
Psalm ..... Second Set  
Te Deum ..... Hayne  
Jubilate ..... Hayne  
Hymn ..... 76  
Litany ..... Barby  
Hymns ..... 80 and 370  
Marcia ..... Handel  
Evening.  
Prelude ..... Clausman  
Psalm ..... Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat ..... Barby  
Nunc Dimittis ..... Monk  
Hymns ..... 79, 373 and 285  
Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe ..... Handel

ST. MARK'S.

Evening at 7, with sermon by Rev. W.  
Baugh Allen.

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit  
at both services. The music follows:

Morning.  
Psalm ..... 1  
Hymn ..... 546  
Psalm ..... 97  
Anthem—When I Survey the Wondrous  
Cross ..... Mrs. Gregson  
Solo ..... 100  
Hymn ..... 109  
Evening.  
Hymns ..... 70, 216 and 302  
Anthem—The Lord Is My Shepherd ..... 307  
Hymn ..... 307

### VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

On Sunday special evangelistic services  
will be held morning and evening. The  
pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will preach at both  
services. Morning subject, "Conditions of  
Discipleship"; evening, "How to Get  
Saved." In the afternoon at 2.30, in the  
Sunday school, there will be a rally to  
which parents as well as children are in-  
vited. Special services will be continued  
every night the following week (except  
Saturday), when the pastor will be assisted  
by the evangelistic mission band. You are  
invited to these services.

### METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. E. B. Adams, will  
preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Classes, 10  
a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes,  
2.30 p. m. Special evangelistic services  
will be conducted each evening of the  
week (Saturdays excepted) at 8 o'clock.  
Everybody welcome.

### CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will  
preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening  
subject, "A Reform Politician," a character  
sketch, a sermon for this season of the  
year. Excellent musical programme by the  
choir. Sunday school and Bible class at  
2.30.

### CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vibert, M. A.,  
will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morn-  
ing subject, "Times of Refreshing"; even-  
ing, "The Nearness of God." Sunday  
school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. B. Y. P.  
U., Monday, 8 p. m. Prayer meeting,  
Thursday, 8 p. m.

### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the  
morning Rev. Mr. Bushel will preach, the  
subject being "What Is Religion?" In the  
evening the pastor, Rev. Herman A. Car-  
son, will preach on the subject of "Civil  
and Political Rights." Sunday  
school and Bible classes meet at 2.30 p. m.  
Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8.15 p. m. All  
seats are free. Everyone welcome.

### PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Psychic Re-  
search Society, a lecture will be given by  
Flora Heckman, of Tacoma, at K. of P.

## When The Bell Rings

School starts with the ring of the bell. How's the boy's clothes?  
If there is anything in the world that will make going to school easy for  
the average boy it's a new suit of clothes. We have studied the school  
suit problem from the parent's side as well as from the store standpoint.  
We find that the

## LION BRAND SUITS

Fill a long felt want. Made from durable all-wool tweeds, well lined and  
well made. Coats have French facings, knickers, double seats and double  
knees. Outwear two ordinary suits and the price is very low. Once a  
customer always a customer for Lion Brand Suits. We are agents for  
Victoria.

Prices, \$4.50 to \$6.00 for three-piece suits.

W. G. Cameron,  
55 JOHNSON STREET.

## Redmond Theatre

VICTORIA'S NEW FAMILY PLAY HOUSE.  
FUN FOR A BILL, AND A BILL FOR FUN!  
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee and Night, the Jolly Comedy Drama,  
The Funny The Best of All Farce Comedies "JANE."

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Matinee and Night, THE ED. REDMOND COMPANY  
Present the Successful Comedy Drama,  
"RISEN FROM THE DEAD"

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 10c.; a few reserved, 25c.  
Night Prices—10c. and 25c. Phone No. 522. Call us up and reserve your seats.  
Curtain rises—Evening, 8.15; all Matinees, 2.15.

hall, Pandora street, on Sunday, at 8 p. m.  
Delicious after the lecture.

### SPORTING ITEMS.

BASKETBALL.  
J. B. A. V. CLOVERDALE.

Last evening two interesting league  
matches were played between J. B. A. V.  
and Cloverdale teams at the Victoria West  
hall. The first game was between the  
junior teams of the respective clubs, and  
the James Bays were successful by a score  
of 22 to 3 points. After this contest the  
intermediates opposed each other, and the  
Cloverdale team won by a score of 19 to 9  
points.

### TO-NIGHT'S GAME.

To-night the first senior league match of  
the season will be played between the J. B. A.  
and V. W. A. A. teams at the Young Men's  
Christian Association annex hall,  
corner of Broad and Pandora streets.

### HOCKEY.

OFFICERS ELECTED.  
Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the  
Victoria Intermediates was held, when Sidney  
Winsty was elected captain and J.  
Gibson vice-captain. Applications for mem-  
bership were received from the following:  
Leslie Bell, J. Canbie, N. Scott, C. Rogers  
and T. Forsyth. All were duly elected.  
There being no further business the meet-  
ing adjourned.

### HANDBALL.

Y. M. C. A. TOURNEY.  
Arrangements are being made for a tour-  
nament among members of the Y. M. C. A.  
Entries have been received for both single  
and double matches. The latter drawings  
follow:

W. W. Northcott and H. Roskamp play  
Terry and Fisher.  
Miller and Nute play McKiltrick and  
Loveridge.  
Dunn and Jones play Gowan and Holden.  
Gawley and H. W. Northcott play A.  
Somers and McNeill.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ISLAND LEAGUE MEETS.

At the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening  
a meeting of the Island League was held  
for the purpose of drafting a schedule. As  
delegates from Victoria West and H. M. S.  
Bonaventure were not present, this busi-  
ness was not dealt with. It will be attend-  
ed to at a meeting arranged for Tuesday  
evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock, at  
the Young Men's Christian Association.  
The chair was occupied by Rev. W. W.  
Botton, and the following additions were  
made to the constitution:  
"Add to cup rule No. 3—That there shall  
be two games for the final, and in case of  
a tie, a third game, the ground in each in-  
stance to be settled by the executive com-  
mittee."  
"Add to rule No. 6—That \$2.50 shall be  
subtracted from the \$10 entrance fee to be  
handed the H. C. A. F. L."

After some discussion it was ordered that  
the constitution and by-laws be printed and  
sent to each club. A list of official  
referees also will be drawn up, each one  
being required to act in turn. The only  
restricting provision in this connection is  
that no referee shall officiate over a match  
in which the team by which he is nominat-  
ed participates.

### TO-DAY'S CONTESTS.

Several matches are in progress this  
afternoon. At Beacon Hill the North Ward  
and Capital Juniors and the Victoria United  
and Capital Intermediates are trying  
conclusions. Both are league games. The  
Bonaventure and Victoria United senior  
teams are playing at Oak Bay. On the  
same grounds a junior game is being con-  
tested by North Ward and High school  
teams. At Work Point another friendly  
game is being played by the Garrison and  
H. M. S. Egeria teams.

### INTERMEDIATES PRACTICE.

A practice is being held by the Victoria  
Intermediates this afternoon at Beacon Hill.  
The players are training for the next league  
game with Vancouver.

### THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYED 30,555 MEN

in distributing mail last year. The cost  
distributed among 1,400 lines was \$93,504,  
000. In 379 accidents to mail cars 18 clerks  
were killed and 78 seriously injured.

## For Alderman

To the Electors of North  
Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am a  
candidate for the Alderman Board, and  
respectfully solicit your votes and influence.  
W. F. FULLERTON.

### To the Electors of North Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
announce myself as a candidate for Alder-  
man at the forthcoming election, and most  
respectfully solicit your vote and influence.  
JOHN KINSMAN.

### Electors of North Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have  
consented to become an alderman candi-  
date for your district, principally on ac-  
count of the Indian reserve and waterworks  
questions.  
Respectfully yours,  
W. J. HANNA.

### To the Electors of North Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—At the  
earnest request of a number of the electors,  
I have decided to allow my name to go be-  
fore you as a candidate for Alderman in the  
above Ward, and would respectfully  
solicit your vote and influence.  
Yours respectfully,  
LEWIS HALL.

### To the Electors of North Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
announce that I will be a candidate for  
Alderman for above Ward, and respectfully  
solicit your vote and influence.  
ROBT. DINSDALE.

### To the Electors of North Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am a  
candidate for Alderman for above Ward,  
and respectfully solicit your votes and in-  
fluence.  
J. L. BECKWITH.

## For Alderman

### To the Electors of Central Ward

Ladies and Gentlemen—I would respect-  
fully solicit your vote and influence at the  
forthcoming municipal election.  
H. E. LEVY.

## For Alderman

To the Electors of Central Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg  
most respectfully to solicit your vote and  
influence at the forthcoming municipal  
election.  
E. H. ANDERSON.

### To the Electors of Central Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
announce that I am a candidate for Alder-  
man for above Ward, and respectfully  
solicit your votes and influence.  
J. P. ELFORD.

### To the Electors of Central Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
announce myself as a candidate for Alder-  
man at the forthcoming election, and most  
respectfully solicit your vote and influence.  
L. J. QUAGLIOTTI.

### To the Electors of Central Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
announce that I will be a candidate for  
Alderman for above Ward, and respectfully  
solicit your vote and influence.  
A. STEWART.

### To the Electors of Central Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I would  
respectfully solicit your vote and influence  
at the forthcoming municipal election.  
LAWRENCE GOODACRE.

### To the Electors of South Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
announce myself as a candidate for Alder-  
man at the forthcoming election. I hope  
to be favored with a continuance of your  
confidence.  
B. S. ODDY.

### To the Electors of South Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
announce that I will be a candidate for  
Alderman for above Ward, and respectfully  
solicit your vote and influence.  
F. W. VINCENT.

January 6th, 1905.

## For Alderman

To the Electors of South Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your vote  
and influence are kindly solicited on my be-  
half at the forthcoming municipal election.  
JAMES A. DOUGLAS.

### To the Electors of South Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
place my name before you as a candidate  
for above Ward at the ensuing municipal  
election; and respectfully ask a continu-  
ance of your support and influence.  
Yours, etc.,  
THORNTON FELL.  
January 6th, 1904.

### SCHOOL TRUSTEE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to  
announce that I will be a candidate at the  
election for  
School Trustee  
And respectfully solicit your vote and in-  
fluence.  
WM. M'KAY.

### To the Electors of Victoria City

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—At the re-  
quest of a number of electors, I have de-  
cided to be a candidate in the approaching  
election of School Trustees, and hereby  
respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

### FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE

ALFRED HUGGETT  
Respectfully solicits the support and in-  
fluence of the city electorate at the forth-  
coming election.

### SCHOOL TRUSTEE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have  
consented to become a candidate for School  
Trustee, and respectfully solicit your vote  
and influence.  
P. J. RIDDELL.

## Municipal Notice

THE DOUGLAS STREET EXTENSION  
COMPENSATION LOAN BY-LAW,  
1905, AND THE HOME FOR THE  
AGED AND INFIRM LOAN BY-LAW,  
1905.

I hereby give notice that such of the  
electors of the Municipality of the City of  
Victoria as are entitled to vote on by-  
law for raising money upon the credit of  
the Municipality, are requested to attend  
at the polling place or places of the Ward  
or Wards of the said Municipality, at which  
they are so entitled to vote, on Thursday,



## When linen looks like cotton after washing that is the result of poor soap.

# Sunlight Soap

is a pure, scientifically made soap, which washes linens perfectly white without the least discoloration or injury to the fabric. Equally good with hard or soft water.

Buy Sunlight  
Your money refunded if you find cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited  
Toronto



## Military News and Gossip.

An important meeting of the Fifth Regiment officers' mess was held on Thursday evening at the drill hall. It was expected that some action would be taken regarding the reorganization of a band. This question, however, was not even introduced, the evening being devoted almost exclusively to a lecture by Lieut.-Col. English, commanding the Work Point garrison. His subject was the Russo-Japanese war, and included a complete resume of the conflict up to the present date.

The discourse, which was of the greatest interest, lasted two hours, the speaker going into an exhaustive comparison of the tactics of the opposing forces, their methods of maintaining communication between different divisions, and the physical and mental strength of the individual Japanese and Russian. By means of a large map of China and Japan, he followed the different events of the war from the time it was precipitated by the torpedoing of several Russian war vessels at Port Arthur to the capture of that fortress by the Japanese. His remarks displayed a thorough grasp of the situation, and were listened to with deep attention by the officers present.

Comparing the strategy of the two armies, he pointed out how much more expert the Japanese had proved themselves to be in every engagement in which they had participated. Their plans were always carefully prearranged, and were carried out with thoroughness and determination, the details receiving every attention, so that it was practically an impossibility for a mistake. The Russians, however, were not as thorough. They could not concentrate their forces at a given point as rapidly as the Japanese, and did not carry out the plans decided upon with the unity of action that was a feature of Japanese movements.

One of the principal reasons of the power of concentration possessed by the Japanese forces was the splendid system of communication they had inaugurated. The commanders of the respective divisions of an advancing army were able to communicate with each other by telephone, and the greatest care was exercised in the maintenance of this communication. Thus every general was able to keep in touch with the base of operations, report conditions on the front and receive orders direct from the commanding officer. On the other hand the Russians, while communicating by means of telephone, did not appear to realize its importance. The result was that the Japanese were able to change their plans at a minute's notice, adapting their strategy to the movements of the enemy.

The Japanese had the advantage over the Russian in another particular. That was in the superior mental activity of the individual soldier. The Japanese could be depended upon for a certain amount of initiative, while the Russians could act only in bodies. When fighting in open order without shelter they were easily routed, only making an effective stand when behind trenches or similarly protected. The Jap, however, was equally useful in the opening or holding of an entrenched position. He was active, courageous, and, moreover, imbued with a sense of loyalty to his country that enabled him to enter the hottest fight with enthusiasm.

Before Lieut.-Col. English withdrew he was tendered a very hearty vote of thanks by those who were fortunate enough to hear his excellent address.

It is understood that the question of reorganizing a band will be brought up at the next meeting of the officers' mess. Members of a special committee of the Fifth Regiment have a report prepared, but were not able to submit it on Thursday night owing to the pressure of business. As mentioned in these columns last Saturday, it is impossible to say whether the establishment of another band in connection with the local militia is favored or otherwise. It is hardly likely, however, that any definite action will be recommended until the incoming city council is requested to extend financial assistance. This and other important questions are on the tapis for the next meeting.

On Monday evening next the regular quarterly meeting of No. 5 company will be held.

DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT.  
WEAVER'S SYRUP  
For Humors  
Salt Rheum  
Scrofulous Swellings, etc.  
WEAVER'S CERATE  
Cleanses the Skin  
Beautifies the Complexion.

Combined, these preparations act powerfully upon the system, completely eradicating the Poison in the blood.

DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT.  
WEAVER'S SYRUP  
For Humors  
Salt Rheum  
Scrofulous Swellings, etc.  
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Cleanses the Skin  
Beautifies the Complexion.

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has been authorized by the military authorities.

## News of Deck and Dockyard

The news published in the Times that the Bonaventure is to be withdrawn from this station and sent to China and that Commodore Goodrich and Commander Sandeman are to be sent home comes not unexpectedly at the present time to Victorians. They have been looking forward to some such movement, they being but in line with events of the past two or three months. The Shearwater remains, but for how long no one can predict. With the completion of the work of reduction this week a busy scene is presented in the naval yard. Blue-jackets are actively engaged preparing the naval stores of the yard for shipment. Two of the most notable articles among these are 9.2 guns. This ordnance is the heaviest on the station. The guns, which have been in reserve, are on the wharf and will be dispatched from here to Hongkong on the steamship Keemun.

Now that the fleet is about to all disappear, fortification work will be watched with interest. There is said to be definite plans in hand for this but that little will be done until the construction work on Signal Hill has been completed.

Commodore Goodrich, who will leave for England on February 1st, has been here about a year. He has been a most painstaking officer. None has ever kept the fleet so continuously on the go and in a better state of efficiency.

The admiralty are considering a new type of submarine—one that is reported to be considerably faster than those now under construction. It is understood that the inventor of this craft claims that it will do twenty knots per hour on the surface, and scarcely as much beneath it. One advantage claimed for the new boat is that divers can be sent out from it. If this is possible, it should prove a strong recommendation of the craft.

A special committee is trying to devise a means of improving naval cookery. By the new ration system, Jack gets a greater variety of food, though no better method of preparing it has been introduced. In some foreign navies bread is baked aboard ship. Only two of our men-of-war—the Swiftsure and the Triumph—have bakeries, and in both of these ships experiments are now being conducted with a view to finding out whether it is possible to provide a ship's company with a regular supply of fresh bread.

By the action of President Roosevelt in approving the establishment of the rating of "apprentice seaman," a consolidation has been made of the systems of training sailors for the navy, and a material modification has been made of the apprentice system as it has been in effect for the past twenty-five years. The navy has had authority since 1837 to enlist boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years. Boys will be enlisted as apprentice seamen at the pay of \$16 a month, from the age of seventeen years. Those under the age of eighteen will be required to have the consent of parents or guardians, and will be enlisted until they are twenty-one. Enlistment at eighteen years will be for four years, at the same pay. As the merging of the systems will place the whole number of men under training practically in the same position as the apprentice system, all the training vessels and the station at Newport will be made available for the training of the apprentice seamen, and there will be a marked increase in the number of trained seamen that can be graduated for use in the ships of the navy within a given time. The ultimate result will be a marked economy through the simplification of the whole training system and the lessening of the time in which recruits can be fitted for effective service. At the present time there are 676 apprentices and 1,053 landsmen under training. In consolidating the system, the first-class apprentices will be rated "seamen," second-class apprentices as "ordinary seamen," and third-class apprentices and landsmen will be rated "apprentice seamen."

"Since our last issue, in which we published an article headed 'Withdrawal of British Garrisons,' there has been a great deal of discussion on the subject in the daily press," says the Canadian Military Gazette.

"There is a misconception on both sides of the water. These defenses are not in any sense of the word Canadian 'land' defenses. They have been maintained because the two ports were great British naval bases. In supporting them Great Britain was looking after her own interests, and to be the best interests of her first line of defence, and Canada was gladly furnishing the requisite territory."

"A change has just come in naval plans; these harbors are no longer to be used as the headquarters for powerful squadrons. There is, however, no talk of dismantling them. In time of war it is quite probable that they would again become of great importance, and so in the meantime they must be adequately maintained and protected, even though fewer ships do in the meantime make their rendezvous there."

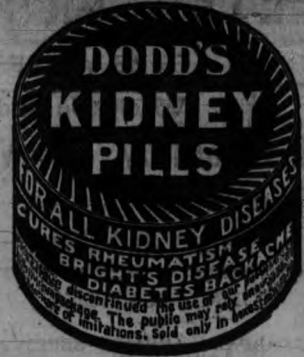
"Granted that we are not doing our fair share in bearing common burdens, the question at once arises as to how best we can assume a further part. To take over the garrisoning of these two posts, we repeat, would not be the best way."

"We have proved a dozen times in the past that the stronger we are the better for Britain. We are willing to come to her aid at all times, just as she has been willing to come to ours. A strengthening of our forces, then, means indirectly, but not so very indirectly, a strengthening of hers. In Canada-to-day we are lamentably short of rifles, guns, ammunition, rifle ranges and material of all sorts. What a short time it would take with a million a year added to our outlay to remedy all this. With the remedy we would find ourselves in five years with rifles and equipment for two hundred thousand men in Canada, and with an expenditure made in pushing the organization of rifle clubs we would find we possessed probably about that many fairly well-trained shots to handle the guns. And all this we would have against a mere garrison of some 2,000 trained men. Who for a moment can say that the expenditure would not be vastly better made in this general way, than in the particular matter of taking over a couple of fortresses?"

"One thing in this whole controversy gives comfort to all self-respecting Canadians, however. There is manifest throughout it a spirit of determination to do our duty in connection with military expenditure in the future more fully than we have done it in the past."

It is announced that the formation of two companies of rifles at Fernie, B. C.,

has been authorized by the military authorities.



involving the health of all children attending. He believed in free education. (Hear, hear.) Every child born in Canada should have this advantage. He also favored the segregation of Chinese. Concluding, Dr. Bolton promised to act in the public interest if returned. (Applause.)

### A. HUGGETT.

In a brief address Trustee Huggett outlined his platform. During his four years' service on the school board he had always stood for the introduction of three courses in connection with the High School, namely, commercial, science and art. This would give children an opportunity to fit themselves for the station they proposed occupying in life. (Applause.) He hoped the electors would consider his record sufficiently creditable to justify their support at the forthcoming elections.

### P. J. RIDDELL.

P. J. Riddell, another candidate for school trustee, made a short address. He referred particularly to the finances, and promised the taxpayers to do his utmost in having money expended wisely and in the public interest. School books, he thought, should be obtained at cost. (Applause.)

Before those present dispersed Ed. Bragg, the chairman, was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

### A MOTHER'S PRECAUTION.

There is no telling when a medicine may be needed in homes where there are young children, and the failure to have a reliable medicine at hand may mean much suffering, and, perhaps, the loss of a priceless life. Every mother should always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. This medicine acts promptly and speedily, cures such ills as stomach and bowel troubles, teething troubles, simple fevers, colds, worms and other little ills. And the mother has a guarantee that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. One wise mother, Mrs. George Hardy, Fourchu, N. S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them a blessing to children. I am not satisfied without a box in the house at all times." If your doctor does not keep these Tablets in stock send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and you will get a box by mail post paid.

Hugh Hobson, who has just died at Bourne, Lincolnshire, was registrar of marriages for the district for upwards of sixty years, and in that capacity he attended over 1,500 weddings.

## Corrugated Galvanized Iron

Three old reliables:  
"Orb" Brand, heavy coated—"Redcliffe," and "Globe," standard quality.

MANUFACTURED BY  
JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED  
A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL  
MANAGING CANADIAN BRANCH

## ONE WEEK OF THE NEW YEAR HAS ELAPSED, And you have not taken up SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING BOOKKEEPING TELEGRAPHY AD. WRITING.

Or any other subject. Another week will soon pass by and you may then begin to regret.

DO COME NOW, day or night. YOU will have personal and private attention, a cubicle, or small room, to yourself. No fear of the younger ones annoying the elders. We have pupils from 14 up to 82 years of age. All are as happy as boys, because they are accomplishing something. You remember the old song, "SOMETHING ATTEMPTED, SOMETHING DONE."

This College is opened for ladies and gentlemen; a large staff of trained tutors on all subjects are always on hand. COME NOW. Easy terms of payments may be arranged. WE WANT YOU. You MEN from the MAINLAND on a trip, come in for one month and see what you may learn.

"20th Century Business Training College." Corner Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

NORTON PRINZ-Principal

## An Important Announcement BY WEILER BROS.

Our Winter Carpet Sale will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11TH, when a splendid range of patterns in excellent qualities will be offered to our customers. We give a straight discount of

20 per Cent.—20 per Cent.

On all the lines included in the sale, and this offering, in view of the advance in prices of raw materials, is

## A Big Thing

We are anxious, however, to clear out certain lines, and have decided to give our patrons a benefit that is quite substantial. Early purchasers will naturally have the advantage of selection from the whole range of patterns which are included in this special sale.

## Watch Our Ads.

For you will find it much to your interest to buy from us. The goods we offer are no job lines, but perfect goods from the world's leading manufacturers.

## We Will Also

Put on sale at the same time, an assortment of

Gretonnes, Muslins, Curtains, Rugs and Upholstered Goods

Of which we have but limited quantities

Your Opportunity; Embrace It

Detailed particulars of the sale will appear later on.

## Weiler Bros.

## Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

—Importers and Dealers in—

## Builders' Hardware

Steel, Bar Iron, Agricultural Implements, Etc., Etc.

TEL. 82.

P. O. DRAWER 563.

Corner Broad and Yates Streets.



## You Sow Pennies

You reap dollars, literally, if you make an initial deposit of only a few hundred pennies with us and leave it here long enough. The interest accretions of years will astonish you if you sit down and figure them out. We'll do the figuring if you call at the office of the

B.C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company

39 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING

Parties wanting thorough tuition in surveying and civil engineering, and claimants wishing to qualify themselves to join surveying parties in the spring, apply

CIVIL ENGINEER  
8 STADACONA AVENUE  
PHONE 224.

## Kingham & Co.

VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FUEL CO., NANAIMO, B.C.

## NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Lump or Sack ..... \$6.50 per ton  
Delivered to any part within the city limits.

OFFICE, 54 BROAD ST.  
TELEPHONE 647.

## Good Dry Wood

—GO TO—

Burt's Wood & Coal Yard

51 Pandora St. Telephone 638 or 941.

## Victoria Printing and Publishing Co.

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS

## Customs Blanks

All the New Forms

Now in Stock—

## DOLLS' WIGS OF REAL HUMAN HAIR

ALL COLORS, AT

MRS. C. KOSCHE'S HAIR-DRESSING PARLORS

35 DOUGLAS ST.

## JANES' HAIR RESTORER

Will positively grow hair on any head where the hair bulbs are not entirely destroyed.



BEFORE. AFTER.

For Sale by  
**HALL & CO.,**

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.  
25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.  
Your money back if you are not satisfied.

## Circulating Library

50 Cents per Month. All the Latest Novels.

Victoria News Co.  
86 Yates St.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE

BR. BARQUE  
Haddon Hall

SMITH, Master.  
FROM GUAYAQUIL.  
Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.

R. P. RICHET & CO., LTD., Agents.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE

BR. SHIP  
Penthesilea

MANSON, Master.  
FROM PANAMA.  
Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.

R. P. RICHET & CO., LTD., Agents.

## Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Sub-Division No. 10 of Lot 121 A., Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land, issued to Ellen Carroll on the 18th day of May, 1893, and numbered 1353. R. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 15th day of December, A. D., 1904.

## NOTICE.

Tenders

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 9th inst., at 4 p. m.

FOR PRINTING AND BINDING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Specification may be seen at this office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., January 4th, 1905.

## NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue until February 1st, 1905, from parties desirous of entering into a three years' contract for the supply of Wood Naphtha to be used in the manufacture of Methylated Spirits.

Each tender must state the price per standard gallon of a strength not less than 67 Over Proof by Sykes's Hydrometer and of a quality to be approved by the Department.

Each tender must have marked on the envelope "Tender for Wood Naphtha," and must be addressed to the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.

By order,  
WM. HILMSWORTH, Secretary.  
Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, 20th December, 1904.

## St. Margaret's College

TORONTO

A HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Begin Jan. 4th. Write for booklet.

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal.

GEORGE DICKSON, M. A., Director (Late Principal Upper Canada College, Toronto).



## Prescriptions

Every prescription entrusted to us is accurately dispensed by a qualified pharmacist from chemically pure materials. The product of our prescription department is therefore just what the physician intended. Prices moderate. Let us fill your prescription.

**JOHN COCHRANE,**  
CHEMIST.

N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

**MOONEY'S**

Perfection Cream Sodas

Will never disappoint you. Always rich in flavor, sweet and crisp to the last. Ask your grocer for them.

THE GEORGE CARTER CO., LTD.,  
Wholesale Agents.

### VANCOUVER NOTES

Chief of Police Submits Annual Report to the Commissioners.

A police patrol wagon, with the accompanying boxes from which to ring into the police station from various parts of the city, was one of the principal recommendations made by the chief of police, S. North, in his annual report, which was presented at a meeting of the board of commissioners. All the members of the board expressed themselves in favor of the proposed improvement, which would add greatly to the efficiency of the work of the department, and save perhaps a number of extra men. In his report the chief says: "The police force at the present time consists of chief, 3 sergeants, 1 clerk, 1 stenographer, 3 desk clerks, 6 detectives, 19 patrolmen, 3 gaolers, 2 chain gang guards, 1 matron and 1 caretaker, being a total of 41 of all ranks. The number of arrests made during the year was 1,694, being an increase of 57 over last year. The number of persons arrested during the year was 77. I would recommend that your honorable body urge the mayor and council to appropriate a sum sufficient to warrant the addition of three more patrolmen." Reports were sent in from all the departments of the police service. While the arrests were 57 more during 1904 than 1903, the cases in the police court were over 200 less, having been 2,227 in 1903, and 2,004 in 1904. There was a decrease in the amount of fines and forfeitures during 1904. For the previous year these amounted to \$9,025, but during the last twelve months they fell off to \$7,200, or a decrease of \$1,825. During 1904 there were 487 drunks in the police courts, and 167 drunk and disorderly. Gambling cases throughout the year were 125, compared with 161 in 1903. The report of Charles Mathers, sergeant of the detectives, showed that the value of goods stolen during the year was \$21,494.60, of which \$12,553.85 worth was recovered. The announcement has just been made that G. H. Webster, division engineer of the C. P. R., has tendered his resignation, being succeeded by O. E. Cartwright. Mr. Webster has left the C. P. R. to accept the position of provincial representative of the B. C. Construction Company. The company was awarded the contract for the foundations of the new C. P. R. hotel at Victoria, and is now engaged on that undertaking. Mr. Cartwright has been a resident of Vancouver for several years and has been in the engineering department of the C. P. R. for some time. Mr. Cartwright, who is a nephew of Sir Richard Cartwright, is a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and has had considerable experience in both railway and mine engineering. He was at one time engineer of a mining company in Virginia and was also connected with the Pennsylvania Railway Company. Mr. Cartwright was engaged in mine engineering when he first came to British Columbia, and joined the C. P. R. staff about the time the Lulu Island bridge was built, having had charge of the construction of that road.

At the annual general meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Vancouver General hospital the financial statement was submitted as follows: Receipts: Balance January 6th, 1904, \$300.44; street corner boxes, etc., hospital Saturday, \$844.50; S. S. Aorangi, donation, \$50; G. Shields, donation, \$150; sundry donations, \$11; proceeds hospital ball, \$355.05; spectators platform, \$50; membership fees, \$77; annual subscription, \$5. Total, \$2,043.50. Disbursements: Supplies, \$245.08; annuals paid to hospital board, \$5; expense account, telephone, stationery, stamps, fire insurance, etc., \$92.04; savings bank deposit, \$1,000; balance in bank and in hand, \$700.87. Total, \$2,043.50. After the various reports had been adopted election of officers was proceeded with, with the following result: President, Mrs. B. T. Rogers; first vice-president, Mrs. Charles Wilson; second vice-president, Mrs. O. Gardiner Johnson; secretary, Mrs. T. E. Atkins; treasurer, Mrs. William Murray.

## AUCTION

I will remove to salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street, and sell without reserve.

Friday, 13th January

2 P. M.

### VALUABLE

**FURNITURE**  
And Effects

Particulars later.

**HARDAKER.**

Auctioneer

## Fancy Groceries, Choice Fruit, in Season and Leading Brands in Wines and Liquors

CAN BE HAD AT THE—

**Windsor Grocery Co.**

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Fancy Prunes in 1 lb. pkts. .... 3 for 25c  
Hallowi Dates in pkts. .... 10c  
Co-operative Blend Tea, bulk. .... 35c lb  
Co-operative Blend Tea, pkts. .... 40c

Co-operative Store, 94 Yates Street.

Telephone 1061.

You Should See the Fine Display of

**B. C. APPLES**

Displayed by the

**B. C. FRUIT & COMMISSION CO., LTD.**

Special This Week—Island Potatoes (best on the market), Cured Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

## POULTRY

PHONE 827.

72 DOUGLAS STREET.

## WANTS TO SECURE NAVY'S ANCHORAGE

FOR SHIPPING WHICH COMES TO ESQUIMALT

Executive of Liberal Association in District Affected Moves in the Matter.

An important matter, one vitally affecting the shipping interests of this city, was acted upon by the executive of the Esquimalt District Liberal Association at a meeting held last evening. The matter refers to the question of anchorage within the Esquimalt harbor heretofore reserved for the British navy. Some years ago a German ship, the Eustad, was towed into Esquimalt harbor to be moored. She no longer dropped her anchor when the naval authorities notified her to leave. Her skipper as promptly replied that he would refuse to do so. But the naval representatives were in earnest, and they sent a launch which took the vessel out into the Roads. An action was thereupon instituted, and the German ship was awarded damages. This led to the Dominion government passing legislation respecting the various certain anchorage grounds, which took up most of the harbor for warship purposes. Shipping had to stand aside. An instance occurred a week or so ago when the Minnesota arrived and was obliged to take up anchorage in the Royal Roads. Cases of this kind often happened, and has led to the present steps being taken.

In view of the navy withdrawing its ships from Esquimalt the Liberal Association has moved to have correspondence opened looking to the Dominion government securing from the Imperial authorities the anchorage in question. The resolution passed by the association last night is as follows: Whereas the Imperial naval authorities evidently intend to withdraw from Esquimalt; and Whereas the Dominion government granted for a term of years the right of exclusive use of the only absolutely safe anchorage commercially tributary to the Victoria and Esquimalt district: By order in council of the 23rd of April, 1894, under the provisions of chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Harbor Masters' Act," the following sections were added to the regulations respecting harbor masters: established by order of council of the 12th of June, 1890, chapter 79 of the consolidated orders of Canada: Section 37.—"The portion of Esquimalt harbor known as Constance Cove and situated eastward of a line drawn between Deitz Head and Ashe Head is hereby designated man-of-war anchorage, and such portion of the harbor shall, until otherwise ordered, be set apart for the use of Her Majesty's ships, it being understood that access to the Cove shall at all times be allowed to vessels desiring to make use of the graving dock situated there and to vessels requiring to proceed to the different wharves situated on the shores of Constance Cove."—Vide Canada Gazette, vol. 27, page 1594.

Whereas the limited anchorage remaining to merchant shipping, further restricted by the warning not to anchor in the Royal Roads during fort practice, causes a great loss to the trade of the district, captains preferring to incur the expense of towing to Port Townsend, U. S., rather than anchor outside the line before mentioned, the Association, the Neck and many similar instances recently cited by the press being proof thereof.

Moreover, the steamers of the present and the future are vessels of deep draught and will sorely need the anchorage about to be abandoned by the Imperial authorities, an anchorage incomparably superior to any in British Columbia waters for hundreds of miles, having a uniform depth of 45 feet at low water, perfect shelter for scores of vessels, a much greater number of the day for repairs than neighboring ports, a body of highly skilled workmen and firms of high repute, the whole being an asset of immense value to a maritime people.

In view of the foregoing, he resolved, That the secretary of this association be instructed to communicate these facts to Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., with a request that he move the Dominion government to

acquire the aforesaid anchorage from the Imperial government for the use of merchant shipping, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the press, the Victoria Board of Trade and the various Liberal associations.

### SOLO WORK A FEATURE.

"The Messiah" Rendered at Wesley Church, Vancouver.

On Thursday evening last, at Wesley church, Vancouver, a Vancouver choir, under the direction of George P. Hicks, gave a very full presentation of Handel's grand oratorio, "The Messiah." For the occasion a chorus of about 100 voices had been trained, and by the time G. Jennings Burnett began to play the opening overture the church was well filled. The feature of the rendition was the excellence of the solo work. H. J. Cave, an old Victorian, and for many years a member of the Arion Club, was the tenor soloist, and performed his most difficult role very creditably. Gilgish Hicks, the leader of the Metropolitan Methodist church choir, took the bass solos, and, though suffering from a throat affection which his physician declares will shortly require an operation, added another to his already long list of triumphs as an oratorio soloist. His singing was exceptionally good, especially in the beautiful air "But Who May Abide," followed by the dramatic and difficult solo, "For He is Like a Redeemer's Fire."

Vancouver possesses, in Miss Ella Walker a solo soprano of undoubted power and brilliancy. Her work on Thursday proved that she is a singer of the highest class. In her rendition of "Come Little Hills All Ye That Labor," Miss Walker created a profound sensation. Miss Brenton, the alto soloist, sang her solos exceedingly well, and received perhaps more applause than any of the others. Indeed, her work in "O, Thou That Tellest" and "He Shall Feed His Flock" was beyond criticism. The chorus work was distinctly inferior to what has been given in time past in Victoria.

At the organ, Mr. Burnett did wonders, especially in view of the fact that Wesley church organ is fearfully slow to responding to the touch and often plays for over a second after the key has been released. Miss Villa Hall, at the piano, maintained a difficult role with success. The "Pastoral Symphony" was played by Mr. Burnett and Miss Hall exquisitely.

### A SCOTCH CONCERT.

Entertainment on Monday Evening Under Auspices of St. Andrew's Society.

Arrangements have been made for an entertainment on Monday evening, the 10th inst., under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. It will take place at St. William Wallace hall, and, judging by the excellence of the programme, will prove an unequalled success. The opening and closing numbers will be bagpipe selections, and the songs, recitations and readings are all appropriate to the occasion. All who enjoy the duty of ever doing their best for the personality of real value to the community at large, and this cannot be accomplished unless by an intelligent grasp of those subjects that are of vital interest to this city. It is taking advantage of your kindness to make my position known upon the very important question of education; of far greater importance to the welfare of this city than the average citizen thinks.

It is a fact that not a few people have taken up residence in this city on account of its excellent educational facilities, but it must not be forgotten that the standard of the work now being done must be vastly improved, and that we must not be content with present attainments. The best possible cannot be too good for Victoria, and it is constantly in order for this city to hold its own as far as education is concerned, that it keep pace and even abreast of the times. I am glad that such excellent work is being done in our public schools; and not less efficient is that of the High school. There are, however, conditions that must be changed, and it is well known to this electorate that for four years I have striven to secure such alterations in the curriculum of the High school as shall be to the great advantage of the pupil, the parent and city at large. I refer to the scheme of practical education which is now under consideration at the education department, and when brought into operation will afford a splendid opportunity to hundreds of our boys and girls to obtain at least two or three years of such instruction as shall make them fit to face the duties of life. I shall consider it an honor indeed if I am privileged to represent the city for another term, which will give me the opportunity of seeing this scheme an accomplished fact.

C. D. Benson, of Duluth; Ambrose Clarke, of St. Paul; A. C. Huntington and T. Heaton, of San Francisco; S. Baxter and C. S. Hibbard, of Seattle; S. K. Green, of Spokane; Louis Kaufman, of Butte; N. J. Cavanaugh, of Sandusky; D. Lloyd, of Toronto; and S. N. Gifford and wife, of New York, are guests at the Driford.

C. M. Marpole, H. W. Maynard, B. R. Dier, W. A. Willbrock, T. Hooper, David Wilson and J. A. Belfrey were passengers from Vancouver last evening by the steamer Princess Victoria.

A. J. Bechtel has returned from the south-east states. He was accompanied south by Mrs. Bechtel, whom he left at Tucson. W. B. McManis, M. P. P., arrived from Vancouver by the steamer Princess Victoria last evening. Jas. McGowan and G. A. Miller, of Vancouver, and J. H. Johnston, of Cumberland, are at the Vernon. Captain J. G. Cox is confined to his home with a severe cold. J. E. Wilkinson left by the Aorangi for Honolulu last evening.

## PETER McQUADE & SON,

78 WHARF STREET.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Ship Chandlery

Varnishes

Hardware

Brushes

Paints and Oils

74 and 76 Gasoline

### COMMUNICATIONS.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—SERIOUS SITUATION.

To the Editor:—On Thursday next the electors will be called upon to select their representatives at the council board for the ensuing year, and yet, so far as I know, no effort has been made by the present Mayor and council (who are aspiring to office again) to give an account of their stewardship during the past year, or to enlighten the public as to their future policy, if they have any.

Now, sir, I do not think the present state of affairs justifies the apathy shown by the ratepayers, who have to foot the bills.

The \$150,000 voted for the reclamation of the James Bay flats is all gone over \$40,000 being spent this year, and now we are asked to vote another \$25,000 just to let the ratepayers down easy. Next year another \$25,000, or probably double that amount, will be wanted to complete the work. Next comes a bill of \$25,000 in connection with the Carnegie library. I am credibly informed that the \$50,000 donated by Mr. Carnegie will not complete the building. What the extras will be it is hard to say. After the building is completed, the next step will be to submit a by-law to raise a sufficient sum to purchase a lot of books, because it is a well-known fact that a majority of the books now in use at the city hall are only fit for the flames.

Then there is the water question, the most important that the council will have to deal with next year, involving the borrowing of another half million. What steps have the present council taken to solve that problem? The ratepayers are anxiously awaiting some light on this matter.

The present Mayor and council have in an arbitrary manner closed the Rock Bay bridge to the injury of a number of people who own large and important interests in the section. The reason for this action is supposed to be the expense involved in maintaining the bridge.

On the other hand, we are asked to vote \$25,000 for the extension of Douglas street, where there will not be one-half the traffic there was on the Rock Bay bridge. The Rock Bay bridge should be kept open for vehicles, and until the reserve is opened and an outlet given in that direction.

I am in favor of a new home for the old men, but I am opposed to borrowing the money; a small amount like that should come out of the ordinary revenue. When the late Mayor retired from office there was a surplus of \$5,000. If the same amount had been laid aside this year, there would be no occasion to borrow this money, as the council propose to do.

It seems to me that the ratepayers do not realize the gravity of the situation, when we consider the fact that there is only about 700 householders registered, this year as against 1,500 in the two previous years. In conclusion I would like to know the amount of taxes collected from the B. C. Electric railway, the Telephone Company and the Gas Company for the privilege of using and abusing our streets, and for the valuable franchise now enjoyed by them.

### RATEPAYER.

### THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

To the Editor:—I regret very much that there is so little interest shown by the citizens in municipal and educational matters, for it seems to me, at least, that it is the duty of every citizen to make his or her personality of real value to the community at large, and this cannot be accomplished unless by an intelligent grasp of those subjects that are of vital interest to this city. It is taking advantage of your kindness to make my position known upon the very important question of education; of far greater importance to the welfare of this city than the average citizen thinks.

It is a fact that not a few people have taken up residence in this city on account of its excellent educational facilities, but it must not be forgotten that the standard of the work now being done must be vastly improved, and that we must not be content with present attainments. The best possible cannot be too good for Victoria, and it is constantly in order for this city to hold its own as far as education is concerned, that it keep pace and even abreast of the times. I am glad that such excellent work is being done in our public schools; and not less efficient is that of the High school. There are, however, conditions that must be changed, and it is well known to this electorate that for four years I have striven to secure such alterations in the curriculum of the High school as shall be to the great advantage of the pupil, the parent and city at large. I refer to the scheme of practical education which is now under consideration at the education department, and when brought into operation will afford a splendid opportunity to hundreds of our boys and girls to obtain at least two or three years of such instruction as shall make them fit to face the duties of life. I shall consider it an honor indeed if I am privileged to represent the city for another term, which will give me the opportunity of seeing this scheme an accomplished fact.

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plished fact. There are many questions to be dealt with; questions of great interest to every ratepayer, and I am hopeful at least that meetings may yet be called for the discussion of those subjects of paramount importance to this city.

In seeking the support and influence of the electors of Victoria city, I would like to say that I have given no little time to the study of the education question, and believe that the best interest of the individual ratepayer and the city at large is to be found in the support of a broad and progressive education policy. I have been much pleased with the position which you, Mr. Editor, have taken upon the question, for the press is an invaluable factor in educating the people in matters of municipal and educational reforms, and I firmly believe that the people of this city will always endorse a comprehensive policy relative to our educational institutions.

The time has long since passed away when a meagre education was considered sufficient. We have been making progress, and progress we must still make until we stand equal to any educational centre in this broad Dominion of ours. I make free to say that I am strongly in favor of reducing the cost of books, have always urged a policy that would deal adequately with this question, and believe that something can be done, and will give my close attention to the matter re-elected.

In closing, Mr. Editor, I would like to refer to a very excellent motto, namely, that "The multitude of the wise is the wisdom of the world," and it is an undeniable fact that education has lifted men and women upwards to a higher conception of their social and moral obligations, while ignorance has been the nursery of much that is deplorable and sad in the history of the race.

ALF. HUGGETT.

WHAT ONE MAN HAS DONE. The Remarkable Achievement of a Remarkable Man—A Splendid Example of What Untiring Devotion Can Do.

For years Dr. J. S. Leonard, of Lincoln, Neb., studied the problem of how best to prevent and cure disease. He was not satisfied with the methods and treatments in general use and after long study and much experiment he declared that:

"The poisonous products of the fermentation and decomposition of undigested foods absorbed by the system are the first cause of almost every disease." He knew that all the medicines prescribed for the stomach and bowels contained resinous properties which left behind them a dried up condition of the mucous membrane lining of the stomach and bowels—this after effect invariably resulting in Chronic Complaints.

Dr. Leonard, therefore, determined that to correct disorders of the stomach and bowels he must produce an effective medicine containing absolutely no resinous substances such as are found in the ordinary pill.

He succeeded and the result he called Anti-Pill. Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill will cure permanently any case of Dyspepsia or other Stomach Trouble, Biliousness, or Constipation. 50c a bottle. All druggists, or The Wilson-Flyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

### FLOODS CLOSE MILL.

Sudden Rise in the Schuylkill River—Four Thousand People Are Idle.

(Associated Press.) Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Susquehanna river at this point is 14 feet above low water mark, and is rising slowly. There is an ice blockade at the dam at Nanticoke. Below the dam the water is only four feet above low water mark.

Thrown Out of Work.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7.—The effects of last night's heavy rainfall, which was driven by a 36-mile gale, are in evidence today in all sections of the city and environs. The most serious result is the swollen condition of the Schuylkill river, which is seventeen feet above normal at Manayunk, a suburb. Fourteen miles are closed as a result of the flood and 4,000 hands are idle. The rapid rise of the river is due partly to the great masses of ice which were carried down from the upper Schuylkill river and became jammed. The water dammed by the ice backed up and overflowed into the basements and first floors of factories and mills which line the banks of the river at this point. The residents of the place were uprooted early to-day by the factory whistles, and the employees, after seven hours of strenuous work, succeeded in saving many thousands of dollars' worth of goods.

### FLOODS IN CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7.—Floods in Connecticut are the result of last night's storm. The heavy rain has swollen the streams so that village streets and railroad tracks are under water, seriously hampering travel. In Winsted, Md. river overflowed its banks so that the main street was ten inches under water to-day. Traffic is suspended, and goods in the cellars of stores are seriously damaged. An accident to the new Milford Co.'s plant at Bull Ridge led to the trolley service in Waterbury, Meriden, New Britain and neighboring sections. Trains on all divisions of the New Haven road are delayed. On the Litchfield branch, near Roxbury, trains were held up for hours to-day by flooded tracks. On the Central New England division trains were stalled by snow at night at Boston Corners and Copak, N. Y.

HEADACHES AND NEURALGIA FROM COLDS.—Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Cough remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

Steamer Princess Victoria left Vancouver at 12:20 this afternoon, after connecting with the train from the East.

**\$1,500** Will buy a 6-Roomed Cottage, in good condition; centrally located; sewer connected; easy terms.

Apply **B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.**  
40 Government Street.

## MONEY LOANED

ON REAL ESTATE

**A. W. JONES,**

28 Fort Street.

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE AND MIXED PAINTS in Various Colors; Also PAINT BRUSHES of All Kinds. Agents for R. HOOD, HAGGIE & SONS' well-known WIRE ROPES for MINING, LOGGING, AND SHIPS

### WINDING UP ORDER.

Assets of "Flour Trust" to Be Distributed Among the Creditors.

(Associated Press.)

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 7.—Judge Lochrane, in the United States Circuit court, yesterday made the final order in a suit originally instituted in the Chancery court of New Jersey, which resulted in winding up the affairs of the United States Flour Mills Company, known as the "Flour Trust." The order of the court accepts the report of C. M. Loring and C. E. Kimball, the receivers of the company, appointed in 1900, and orders their discharge. The report shows that the receivers have on hand \$207,630 in assets, of which \$22,459 is in cash. The remainder is due the receivers from the Standard Milling Company. The receivers are ordered to pay themselves \$7,500 as fees, in addition to what they have already received in salary, and to distribute pro rata the balance among the creditors.

### CANCER NON-CONTAGIOUS.

Medical Commission Will Publish Results of Investigation in a Few Days.

(Associated Press.)

Boston, Mass., Dec. 27.—The Advertiser says to-day that the Harvard medical commission, which has for the past two years been making a study of cancer, will in its report to be made in a few days, declare the malady to be non-contagious. The commission will find: First, cancer is not infectious; second, it is an hereditary affliction; third, its cause is as mysterious as that of human life; fourth, the remedies are either a knife or a serum.

Dr. E. B. Nichols is at the head of the commission, which was made possible by a bequest from Mrs. Caroline (Brewer) Crofts, who gave the Harvard Medical school \$100,000, the interest of which is to be spent in original medical research.

### WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York and Boston Baseball Clubs May Play in Spring.

(Associated Press.)

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 7.—President Pulliam, of the National League, said to-day he was heartily in favor of the spring championship games between New York and Boston for the championship of the world, and believes they will be played. "There is much interest as to which club is the stronger, and it should be settled as soon as possible," he said.

### PILLS AND PILLS.

A prolific cause of Piles is the use of cathartics and pills of a drastic, violent nature, which is always followed by a reaction on account of the resinous, drying properties they contain. There are other causes, but no matter what the cause or what the kind of Piles, Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid can be relied upon to cure to stay cured.

It is an internal remedy that removes the causes of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Suppurating Piles. A guarantee goes with each package containing a month's treatment. It can be obtained for \$1.00 at druggists, or The Wilson-Flyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

### CHURCH UNION.

Member of Committee Which Recently Met in Toronto Attacks the Proposal.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—A stir has been caused in church circles by a strongly worded attack on the union of churches' movement by John P. Ellis, a prominent Methodist and member of the union committee which recently held a conference here. He says he makes no secret of the fact that he is not in sympathy with the movement, and knows that at least a very large proportion of the ministry and membership are opposed to the project; is confident the bands of Presbyterian and Congregationalists feel similarly in regard to their own churches. He says the proposed union cannot be con-

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WEALTHY and attractive maiden wants, without delay, kind husband to relieve her of business cares. No objections to her own and commissions. Applicant must have good references and \$2,000. Capital secure. Address, Supt., 323 West 12th St., Chicago.

WANTED—Responsible man to manage an office and distributing depot for large manufacturing concern. Salary \$100 per month and commissions. Applicant must have good references and \$2,000. Capital secure. Address, Supt., 323 West 12th St., Chicago.

WANTED—General servant girl for light house work. Apply D. P. O. Box 429, city.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, in a small family, by a competent person (the lady) references if required. Address T., care of 53 Third street, Victoria.

## To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Having decided to become a candidate for Alder-

man, I beg to solicit your vote and influence in the coming election.

Yours respectfully,

**GEO. PENKETH.**

## For Alderman To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your vote and influence are kindly solicited on my behalf at the forthcoming municipal election.

**HARDRESS CLARKE.**

### BORN.

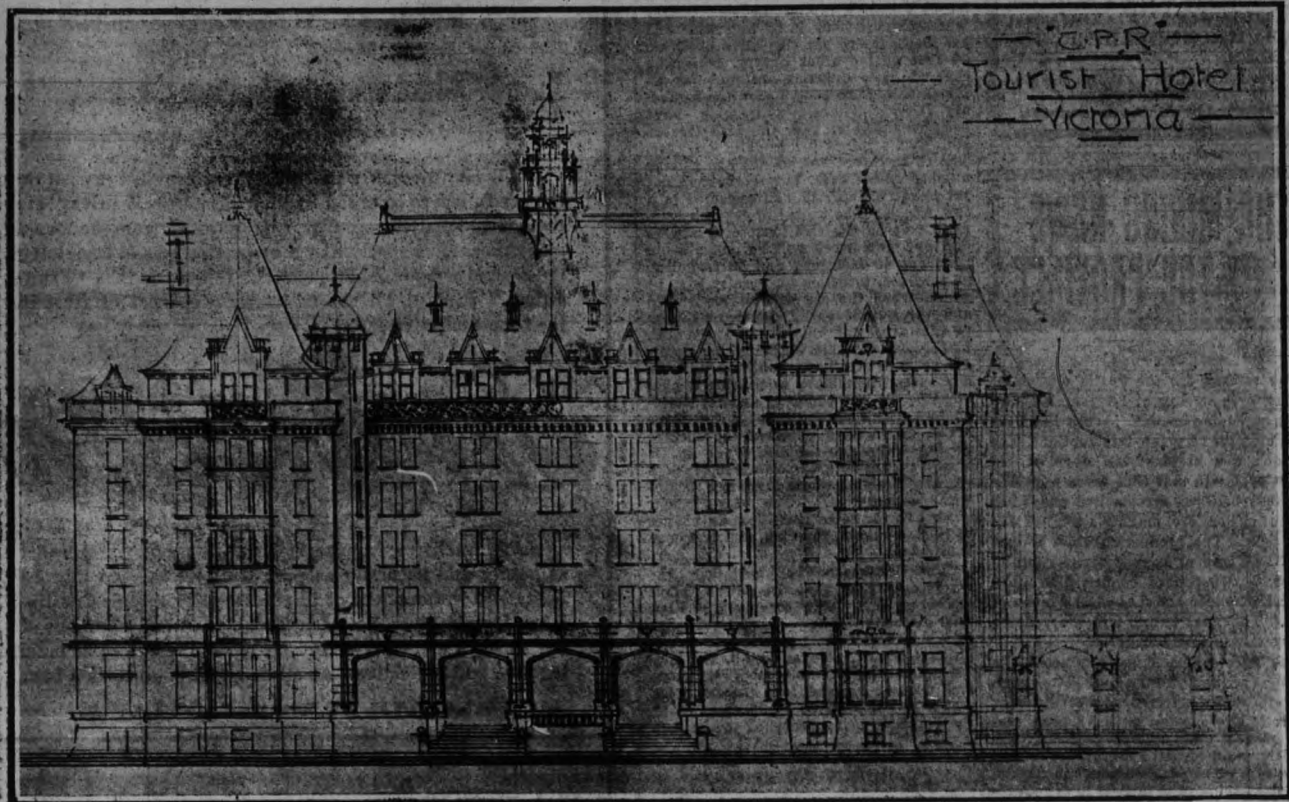
BURNS—At Vancouver, on Jan. 5th, the wife of W. E. Burns, of a daughter. COX—At Grand Forks, on Jan. 2nd, the wife of Bert Cox, of a daughter.

summed without a great sacrifice of principles, and favors a federation in preference to organic union. He is of the opinion they can do greater good by federation than by organic union.

### TIDE TABLE.



VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 7, 1905.



ARCHITECT'S PLAN FOR NEW C. P. R. HOTEL, VICTORIA.

The accompanying illustration gives the front elevation of the new C. P. R. hotel which is to adorn the James Bay flats. The contract, as announced in the Times a few days ago, will not be awarded for a little time yet. This is in consequence of some eastern firms which are tendering not having had sufficient time to get the full information relative to the plans in time to allow of their tenders being in the hands of the divisional engineer at Vancouver within the specified time. The tenders have therefore not been opened, but are held pending the arrival of these eastern figures.

The plans for this building have been prepared by F. M. Rattenbury, of this city, who has spared no pains to make the hotel a credit to the company erecting it and also to himself. Everything about it will be in keeping with the high class of trade to which the house will cater. Mr. Rattenbury has made provision for every modern convenience used in high class hotels, and at the same time has introduced into the design many features which will give it a charm peculiarly its own, and will make it one of the best dining hotels to be found anywhere. It is acknowledged that the new house will rival any hotel in Canada in point of convenience and fittings.

Provision is made for 200 guests with respect to bedroom accommodation. The foundations are put in so as to allow of an additional wing being built which will double the sleeping accommodation of the house. In other respects the hotel will be capable of accommodating 400 guests, so that when the addition is made—and it is hoped that with the increased trade of this city that this may only be the matter of a very short time—no alteration will be required in the general character of the house. There will simply be the augmenting of the bedroom accommodation, all the other parts being adapted to the needs of a 400 guest hotel.

The hotel faces Government street and the harbor of Victoria. It has a length of 194 feet along the front. Set back a good distance from the street, there is ample room in front for the display of taste in fitting up the grounds.

The foundations now being put in come up to a level with Government street. Building on this the structure will be eight stories in height, the walls being of Haddington Island stone, similar to the parliament buildings. It will rise to a height equal to that of the observatory point which crowns the dome of the legislative buildings. On the roof there will be a flat section for observation purposes. This will be 60 feet by 20 feet, and a magnificent view will be obtainable from it.

On a level with Government street will be situated the bar, the billiard room, the grill room, sample rooms, etc. The main approach to this section will be at the left hand side nearest the business portion of the city.

The next floor will be fourteen feet above Government street, and will be the main floor. On it will be situated the offices, the public drawing rooms and lounge rooms, the magnificent dining hall, an inviting palm garden, smoking room and all the other accessories to the comfort of the guests.

There will be two approaches to this reception floor. The main entrance for those arriving by boat will be convenient to the wharf. It will be at the southern end of the building. From the porte cochere at that end of the building the guests will enter the offices. The great corridor leading from this part opens into what will constitute the remainder of the reception floor, embracing the lounge room, the drawing room, etc. Instead of being formally partitioned off, the front of the building on the floor embracing the section on the right and the central portion which is set back some distance will constitute one grand pillared section. Instead of partitions, screens will afford divisions without taking away from the splendid appearance of the whole. Situated as it will be fourteen feet above the level of Government street the view from the windows across the harbor will be a most pleasing one.

The central part of the building, which is set back, will have a veranda 400 feet in length, 80 feet wide. The veranda will be 16 feet wide, affording guests an open air lounge room commanding the same view as that from the inside. An entrance from the street will also be provided in the centre of the building. This will be particularly for the convenience of the guests of the house. Upon this portion of the building Mr. Rattenbury has devoted a great deal of attention in order to bring it all into harmony with the purposes for which it is intended. The floor will be finished in marble mosaic. The walls of the entrance hall will be finished in marble with elaborate bronze railings about the staircase, the elevators and the offices. The drawing rooms and lounge rooms overlooking the harbor will be finished in old colonial design, with enameled woodwork, and in order to lend warmth to the effect the coloring will be specially arranged. Low screens will subdivide the floor and lend more privacy to it. The palm garden immediately behind this and close to the dining room will be 60 feet by 50 feet. It will be finished similar to the drawing rooms, only on a more massive scale. There will be a large glass dome measuring 25 feet in diameter in the centre of this section. A water fountain will be provided and about it will be arranged the palms, etc. Looking out on this palm garden will be several small private dining rooms. In these and in the palm garden itself coffee and refreshments may be served upon occasion, as at the conclusion of theatre parties and balls which may be held in the hotel.

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The north side of the building on this reception floor will be devoted to the dining room. Mr. Rattenbury has arranged that this will be the masterpiece of the whole building. It will overlook the harbor in front and at the side the lawn between the hotel and Humboldt street. It will be 112 feet long and will have an average width of 45 feet. The fitting up of the room will be of the very richest character. It will be arranged after the style of the ranch chateau, and will be similar to the Chateau de Blois. The walls will be paneled six feet high with mahogany. Elaborate and rich columns of mahogany will divide the room into bays. Across the ceiling will be massive beams, also of mahogany, and these will be enriched with carving and touched up with gold. The grand work between the beams will be very rich, in keeping with the rest of the design. It will be finished in bronze green, this dark color giving a very harmonizing effect with the rest of the decorations.

At one end of this magnificent dining room is to be a noble mantelpiece, in which the general effect of the decorations will be kept up.

Off the reception hall on this floor will be a charming smoking room with vaulted roof and elaborate modelling of the plaster ceiling in the Elizabethan style. The walls will be paneled for a height of 12 feet in old Flemish oak, which is so popular at the present time. The fire place in this room will be a very rich one, carrying out the same style as used elsewhere in the room. It will have heavy stone trimmings and will harmonize with the general effect. Off the smoking room there will be several cheery inglenooks or cosy corners, all adding to the quiet charm of the place. These inglenooks will be about 16 feet by 6 feet.

The six top stories will be devoted to bedrooms and suites. Every care has been taken to make the sleeping accommodation second to none on the continent. The bedrooms will average 21 feet by 17 feet. There will be a large number of suites, allowing guests to occupy two or three rooms in addition to the bathroom.

The specifications call for the completion of sleeping accommodation for 200 guests. The foundations, however, are being built to allow of the extension of the hotel by the addition of two wings in the rear part, which will double the number of bedrooms and suites, so that the hotel may be transformed to a 400-guest building at any time. The reception quarter and the dining room are to be completed for the accommodation of the full complement of 400 guests.

There is a very ample number of bathrooms to be provided. Mr. Rattenbury has planned the sleeping floors with the utmost care, so as to contribute in every imaginable way to the comfort and convenience of the guests.

venience of the guests. As previously mentioned, the rooms are very large. It is also arranged that the bathrooms attached to the rooms shall be located directly above each other throughout the six stories.

Another feature in connection with this is that all the plumbing from these will be confined to a closed in chamber running throughout the height of the six stories.

The bathrooms will be models in style and equipment. They will all be marble floored, with tiled walls.

Another feature which will add to the building is that the plumbing for the two lower stories will be entirely independent of those in the first assigned to bedrooms. All the inconvenience consequent will thus be avoided.

Another feature introduced by Mr. Rattenbury is in connection with the ventilation and heating of the rooms. The plans adopted are expected to make these well-nigh perfect throughout the building. As the guest enters his bedroom he has but to adjust an index finger conveniently situated to regulate the temperature which he desires the room to be kept at. He has nothing further to do in the matter of ventilation, as the room will remain at the temperature desired and indicated.

On the ground floor the grill room will be very artistically fitted up. It will be finished in old German style. In this work quaint old copper will be a prominent feature.

The kitchen will be situated at the northeast corner of the hotel, projecting beyond the main building in the direction of Humboldt street. It will be 100 feet by 44 feet. There will be no woodwork in it, all being tiled. In arranging for the methodical and careful handling of all supplies it is provided that all which is used must come into the kitchen by one entrance, where it will be checked by one person charged with that duty. The help employed in connection with the kitchen will have good quarters on the floor beneath the main kitchen floor. Sitting rooms, bathrooms and bedrooms will be provided for them.

The present British-American Paint Company's factory on Humboldt street will be retained by the C. P. R. for purposes in connection with the hotel. This brick building will be devoted to a composite use. It will be utilized for providing power and heat. The boilers will be in it and also the dynamo for electric power, the ice making plant and the laundry. High pressure pumps for supplying water in case of fire will be in this building also. This latter is not likely to be needed, as the hotel is to be in every respect a fire proof one. Built of stone, with steel girders, there will be no fire within it except in fireplaces, of which there are a liberal number. Practically every bedroom has a fireplace, which the kitchen has a regular system of heating applied to the building.

By utilizing the British-American building for the purposes intended a double purpose is served. All the noise and vibration incidental to the working of a power plant will be avoided and in addition there is the further insurance against fire in the hotel proper. A sub-way will connect the power house with the hotel.

A simple system of fire escapes is to be furnished. Inmates will have but one rule to follow in escaping, viz., to follow the corridor to the end. Wherever the corridors end they connect with an enclosed stone chamber which affords the means of exit from every story. It matters not what corridor should happen to be taken, the escape is provided at the end of it.

Four elevators will be installed. There will be two for the regular service of guests and callers and one for the carriage of baggage. The fourth one will be for the service of meals and refreshments to all bedrooms in the building. This will be connected with the kitchen. Some idea of the elaborate scale upon which the hotel will be built may be inferred from the fact that there will be over 1,400 outlets in the electric lighting of the house. These will average four lamps at least to each outlet, making over 5,600 lights in the building.

Of course nothing has been decided with reference to the fitting up of the grounds which will surround

the hotel. The scheme adopted will undoubtedly be in keeping with the most modern ideas of landscape gardening. Ample provision has been made for the enjoyment of the open air by the guests in addition to that found in utilizing the lawns and gardens. The wide veranda, 80 feet long and 16 feet wide, along the central part of the building on a level with the reception floor will not be the only one assigned to guests. There will be two other verandas from stories above this, and also the broad observation platform on the roof, which will be 60 feet by 20 feet.

The preparation of the plans for such a building is no small task in itself. The entire set is made up of 50 drawings. These have been prepared with the precision and the care for which Mr. Rattenbury is so widely known. When the hotel is completed Victoria will boast a hotel second to none in the Dominion of Canada.

The C. P. R. in order to afford every inducement to tourists to come to this city will, it is certain, do everything possible to add to the attractions of Victoria. Already it is reported that the company is seeking ground for the laying out of golf links in order that enthusiasts from the less favored parts in the East may spend the winter here, and in doing so enjoy their favorite pastime throughout the whole of the winter months. The property reported to have been sought by the C. P. R. is in the neighborhood of Cadboro Bay. When this is done hundreds of golf enthusiasts are expected to flock here, as they do now to California during the winter.

## KRUGER'S CURIOUS WILL.

Inventory of Movable Property Includes Celebrated Silk Hat.

The following curious extracts are from documents which have been deposited with the deeds office, Pretoria, in the will and testament of the late Mr. Kruger:

"On this, the 14th day of December, 1901, appeared before me, Wynand Cornelius Veysingh, notary, at Utrecht, Holland, who, desirous of making his will, has instructed me, and I, in accordance with his wishes, have taken down in writing, as follows:

"I, testator, declare as executors of my last will, directors of my funeral, managers of my inheritance, and executors in my estate, and in my inheritance, Messrs. Frederick Christoffel Eloff, my son-in-law, and Hermannus Christiaan Breddel, my private secretary."

A codicil was added to his will at Clarens, Switzerland, bestowing a gift of £200 on Susanna Cornelia Kruger, daughter of the late Sarel Johannes Kruger.

Among the articles included in the movable property left by the ex-President Kruger in Europe, the following are enumerated for the purposes of the will:

One bottle of snuff, one tall silk hat, one black ear-tube, various palm books, a large Bible, six smaller Bibles, eight button decorations, a purse containing one Transvaal sovereign, one Transvaal half-sovereign and one Transvaal shilling; one straw hat, the Great Cross of the Netherlands Line, the German Red Eagle, the Portuguese, the Belgian and the French Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Great Cross of Monaco, and two envelopes containing hair and beard of deceased.

There are also portions of the following: Cemetery, Pretoria; the Dutch Reformed church, Pretoria; picture of the late President's arrival at Marseilles in 1900; portrait of L. Jacobus; map of the Transvaal and Orange Free State; portraits of Boer prisoners at Ahmednagar fort, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. P. Poutma; some palm books, a wire-ent, a purse containing one Transvaal half-sovereign of 1897, one Netherlands ten-guilder piece, one ten-cent piece, one English sovereign, two English half-sovereigns, one shilling, two English sixpences, and seven English threepenny pieces; one gold watch and chain, a gold ring, another large Bible, and one state coach with harness. Cash in European banks as follows: French francs, 183 (about); Dutch guilder, equivalent to £32,228 English sovereigns, 2,140.

## Winston Churchill at Thirty

BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM

Mr. Winston Churchill is 30. Few men ever achieved so much at his age. He is one of the most talked-about men in England. If his object in life, as his political opponents suggest, were to get himself talked about he might retire and live on his reputation. But the good people who scoff at Mr. Churchill as a forward young man who wants to teach his elders, forget that youth, even extreme youth, has accomplished some of the most noticeable achievements of history. Pitt was 24 when he became Prime Minister at one of the most critical times of our history. Innocent III. held all Christendom in awe when he was only a few years older than Mr. Churchill is. Youth is not necessarily a handicap in politics or in any other field of action.

In politics youth is a particularly valuable asset, and the men who have made their mark in parliament have almost invariably entered the House of Commons quite young. In their youth they led the forlorn hope, and gained the experience to carry through great reforms in later life. In fact, the history of heroes is not less the history of youth in parliament than in the world outside. Mr. Churchill speaks in the imagination of the country, because he promises to add another name to the list of young men who, starting their parliamentary careers on a bench below the gangway, have finally guided the destinies of the country. There are, of course, particular reasons why he should appeal to the imagination of the House of Commons and the country. The young man who enters the House of Commons with a great parliamentary name behind him is always listened to with great eagerness. Mr. Churchill had not only the name of Lord Randolph Churchill, his father, as an introduction to parliament, but he had also, by his own achievements, won a right to a respectful hearing.

Soldier and Author.

When he entered parliament in 1900 as the member for Oldham, there were few men in the house who had done so much in 50 or 60 years as the young stripling had in 28. There were very few soldiers in the House with so many medals and clasps, for Mr. Churchill can boast of having been in at least five campaigns, in Cuba, on the frontiers of India, in the Sudan and in South Africa. He was certainly very few men in the House of Commons who could claim to have written five books, four of which were a brilliant success. His first book, the story of the Malak and Field Force, was a really remarkable production for a boy of three-and-twenty, while his "River War," an account of the taking of Khartoum, was a description of the battle of Omdurman that is exceedingly well done. But his real claim to be considered as a writer lies in his descriptions of the South African war, in which Mr. Churchill acted as a special correspondent to the Morning Post. Mr. Churchill made two volumes out of his articles, and they were among the most successful books written about the war.

His experiences in South Africa read,

indeed, like a romance, and the story of his capture and escape from Pretoria is quite a breathless narrative. In his escape from prison he revealed the resource and daring which has stood him in such good stead in the House of Commons. Indeed, if daring and energy could win the world, Mr. Churchill would soon become its master. A young man, who had fought for the Spanish in Cuba, who had ridden through the charge at Omdurman, and who had come senseless through a campaign of hair-breadth escapes in South Africa, for he was nearly killed by a shell that fell between him and his cousin, the Duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Diamond Hill, might be forgiven for feeling at times that Providence had some signal mission for him in life.

"Ambitious and Pushful."

Mr. Churchill is ambitious; no one would deny that he is pushful, but his ambition is of that high order described by Lord Beaconsfield in "Coningsby." "Coningsby's ambition," said Lord Beaconsfield, "was that noble ambition, the highest and the best, that must be born in the heart and organized in the brain, which will not let a man be content unless his intellectual power is recognized by his race, and desires that it should contribute to their welfare. It is the heroic feeling that in the old days possessed demigods; without which no state is safe without which political institutions are like meat without salt, the crown a bauble, the church an establishment, parliaments debating clubs, and civilization itself but a fitful and transient dream."

His career in the House is a great tribute to his courage and perseverance. He had been trained to take an interest in politics from a young boy, following closely his father's career. He was a born demagogue, and even at Harrow, as a young boy of 15 or 16, he would make passionate speeches to his school-fellows from a chair in the Tuck shop or any place where he could command an audience. He took a very high rank as a debater, but it cannot be said that his views, or rather his ways of expressing them, made him altogether popular. Even in those days he showed his independence of spirit by fiercely assailing anyone who differed from him on questions of policy, especially on the point of finance. He was willing to swallow the ordinary school boy patriotism, but he would have it that our expenditure must be limited by our means, and that we did not need a large army.

Attacks on the Government.

He was, of course, following in his father's footsteps, and this he set himself to do in a more complete sense when he entered the House of Commons. One of his early speeches took the form of a scathing attack on the growth of expenditure. It was, in fact, a challenge to the government; if they did not mend their ways they would be no place for the son of Lord Randolph Churchill in their ranks. This naturally led him to make an equally strenuous attack on the

army corps scheme and its waste of public money. It was in one of these early speeches that he forecasted the rise of a statesman who would advocate protection as the result of overgrown budgets, and the fierce battle that would split the Conservative party from top to bottom on that issue.

He fondly hoped that the party to which by personal choice and family tradition he naturally clung would brace itself up to a constructive policy which he dreamt of. Instead, he found them turning their backs on all that he instinctively believed in, and his mind was too sincere to accept the bogus apologies by which Mr. Balfour tried to bolster up the Tory policy. It was then he had to make his choice, and his determination to cross the floor of the House caused Mr. Churchill many pangs at the time. It is no small matter, especially in the House of Commons, to be met with a scant nod and a curl of the lip from the friends of your own set, from your own schoolfellows and meat-mates. It requires great courage to break with your family tradition. Mr. Churchill looked indeed prematurely old and overburdened while the struggle of the choice went on. He might have been seen talking with bent shoulders, head thrust forward, and eyes that glowed in a white face as he strode through the lobbies, eager as any young man in such a position might be to find a friend to talk to.

In the Liberal Vanguard.

Many men on his own side were downright rude to him, and the Conservative benches would of set purpose empty when he rose to speak, or his opponents would howl him down. Fortunately Mr. Churchill possesses a certain spirit of detachment. He had been too engrossed in his work to make many intimate friends in the House, and for this reason the break was easier when he joined the Liberal party with which he naturally had far greater sympathy. He kept one friendship, which he valued above all others, and that was the friendship of Lord Hugh Cecil. This, perhaps, explains why, in some ways, Mr. Churchill still retains a touch of the high and dry Tory. But those who watch him most closely believe that this is only a veneer on the surface, and that his instincts have always been democratic.

His really remarkable gift of speech would alone lead him far. To this he adds a capacity for work and a perseverance that do not generally go with the kind of genius that his speeches show. He is, in fact, a more stable and less meteoric, but in many respects an equally brilliant edition of his father. Those who admire his talents need not fear that there is no character behind. He, of course, lacks experience and ripeness of judgment, but these will come in time. Meanwhile, he is by far the most interesting figure among the younger men in the House of Commons, where he did splendid work for the Liberal party last session. He is in fact, one of the best assets the Liberals have, and may they long possess him.

## Sir Wilfrid Rattled Her

To the grief and pain of a fascinating "committee of one," Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not expatiate on Canada's past, present and future before a certain woman's club of this city, says the Los Angeles Times.

The "committee of one" confided her troubles to a Times woman.

"She had been down to invite him, before the Laurier party left for Pasadena yesterday morning."

"My dear," she said, solemnly, "he's the most gentlemanly man I ever met."

"Wasn't he glad to see you?" asked the newspaper woman.

"He may have wanted to hop up and down and clap his hands for joy," said the "committee of one" ruefully, "but he has great self-control."

The committee of one jerked her head like a chicken to bring her hat on straight.

"It was awful," she said. "In the first place, I gave a speech to say, with the usual result. When I met him, every blessed thing I could think of was 'Our Lady of the Snows.'"

"You know that is what they call Canada. I was trying to decide whether to say that or just 'Canada,' when the hotel clerk whispered, 'There is he,' and I almost bumped into him."

"My! He's polite, but he's the dullest I ever saw. He's a human odd-storage plant. You know he's one of those calm, deliberate, precise men."

"I was so confused that I called him 'Laure-A' as though that last 'A' had got stuck in the pipes and come out with a pop."

"I could have died. I knew my cheeks must be scarlet, and that always makes me look like one of those fat, red lanterns such as you see on Chinese New Years."

"I don't know how on earth, but it suddenly popped into my head that a lady of the snows wouldn't have blousy red cheeks and I was simply paralyzed. I couldn't think of a word to say. I kept saying 'Lady of the Snows—Snow maiden' to myself."

"Where was he all the time?" asked the Times woman.

"That was the worst of it. He just stood there and bowed. I could see an amused smile on his face."

"It makes me feel like a perfect goose. We just stood and stared at each other. At last he bowed again and said with one of those frosty smiles, 'I am overpowered with the honor.'"

"My heart was beating so I was almost smothered—thinking about his being a knight of St. Michael and St. George and a knight of the Legion of Honor, and all that—I just gasped and spluttered like a schoolgirl. It just makes me wild to think about it. I stammered

out at last, 'Sir Wilfrid, won't you please come and talk to us?'

"You know when he talks, he says it as though he were dictating a treaty. Just that slow, deliberate way. He said, as though it were the most important thing in the world: 'But I only see one of you.'"

"I believe he knew all the time what I meant. I managed to get it out that it was a club."

"I fear I should have nothing of interest to say to your club," he said with that amused smile.

"I could see his party was waiting for him to go and I was just desperate. What on earth do you suppose I said? I said: 'Talk about the snow maiden.' I shouted it. It was that crazy thing about the 'Lady of the Snows' running through my head. I could have bit my tongue off."

"Did he look surprised?" asked the other woman.

"Not a bit," said the committee of one. "He looked just as solemn and thoughtful. Only I could see his eyes were twinkling; I almost fell through the floor when he said in that calm, slow high-voiced voice:

"Believe me, I—ah—deeply appreciate the honor, but—ah—don't you think a snow man would be better qualified?"

"What that he excused himself and they went away. When it awful?"

## Rams on Battleships

It is understood in British naval circles that it is proposed to omit the ram from the battleships of the Lord Nelson type and the cruisers of the Minotaur class, says an exchange.

The ram is a weapon that has played a prominent part in naval warfare, and appeals to the popular imagination, but it is regarded as effective no longer.

It came into general use with the Hotspur class. These were battleships of 4,000 tons, with a speed of eight knots. A vessel of this displacement and speed might have many opportunities of ramming an adversary, but the service men of to-day regard the weapon as a troublesome encumbrance.

"Take a ship like this," said the captain of one of the County cruisers. "Here is a hull with a dead weight of 10,000 tons and a manœuvring speed of eighteen knots. Work out the momentum of such a blow as we could give, and the figure will make your brain reel."

"Before you can ram your ship you must catch her. With the high speed tactics of the present day, this is practically an impossibility. You could only catch her if she were disabled, and no man would ram a helpless ship."

"Suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that you got home a square, 18-knot, broadside blow. You would clean through your opponent—nobody doubts that for a minute. But what state would you be in afterwards? Your hull might sustain the impact, although I should predict a general bursting-up of plate rivets."

"Hit the boilers, whether they were box-end, or water-tubes, would blow up with the shock. Every steam pipe would give out. The bedding-bolts of the main engines would be wrenched free, and the whole mass of machinery would be sliding into the fore stokehold."

"Your heavy guns would jump clean out of their cradles. In fact, I would just as soon set light to the magazine room as use the ram in this ship, for similar results would be accomplished rather more quickly."

If the service view that the ram is worthless as a fighting weapon be conceded, it is easy to appreciate the disadvantages of the protuberance, which interferes with the natural design of a ship. The slow and bluntness of the ponderous mass exercises a distinct retarding influence upon speed. By lengthening the base of a ship it enlarges her turning circle, and diminishes her tactical mobility.

Another great objection to the ram is its weight. In the County cruisers this amounts to something like fourteen tons, applied to a part of the ship—the extremity—where its effects are felt most severely.

HEART RELIEF IN HALF AN HOUR.—A lady in New York state, writing of her cure by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart says: "I feel like one brought back from the dead, so great was my suffering from heart trouble and so almost miraculous my recovery through the agency of this powerful treatment. I owe my life to it."—19.

Dr. Chalmers estimates that Glasgow has 786,897 of a population just now.



# Echoes from Elysium

"Impossible, Baron."

"Young man, nothing is impossible, as you will learn when you get older. When I was your age I was told many stories by men as voracious as myself, which I received with the same expression of incredulity that you have just uttered. But since then I have passed through such a multitude of extraordinary adventures that there is nothing I will not believe, not even excepting the sporting records in that interesting volume, the Lar's Book, prominently displayed in a well-known Victoria rendezvous of sportsmen. My experience has taught me that what people don't understand they refuse to believe, and it is because I understand everything that nothing is beyond my credulity."

The speaker was the shade of the late Baron Munchhausen, the noble Hanoverian author of a collection of stories known as "Baron Munchhausen's Narrative of His Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia," a series of masterpieces which have won for the Baron the doubtful distinction of having been the "greatest unrealist that ever lived." I did not expect him so soon after Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh, whose shades I interviewed last week, for one very cogent reason. All Elysium knew the mission of the Queen and her courtier when they departed on Stephen's "Rocket" for earth. Marie Stuart, among the rest, was aware of it, and she had good ground for the apprehension that her powerful rival, Elizabeth Tudor, would, through me, get in a few digs at her memory. But as those who read the interview know the unfortunate Marie misjudged the Queen, who tartly declined to exhibit the "family linen on a public clothes line."

After Elizabeth, therefore, and closely after, I had expected a visit from the beautiful Marie, who would pour into my ears a tale of woe and horror, pregnant with lava-like maledictions upon the head of "that Tudor woman." So certain was I that she would be my guest that I spent several evenings previous to Friday diligently reading the history of the hapless Queen of Scots, and priming myself on those incidents which I felt sure would meet with emphatic denials from her lips.

Furthermore, I donned my Sunday best, and devoted more care to my personal appearance than I had done in five years.

Was I to be blamed then for giving vent to an exclamation of disgust when I encountered at the foot of the stairs a shade of a man garbed in the style affected about the middle of the eighteenth century?

The apparition was just about to ascend to the office as I entered the building, and hearing me he waited. He was elegantly fanning himself with the shade of an ornate handkerchief as I came up with him.

"Good evening," he said pleasantly. "Is this the office of the Chief Inspector of the S. P. C. T. and are you the official?"

"Yes, my shadowy friend," I replied. "This is the office, and I am the man; and who are you?" I inquired, as we ascended the stairs and entered the office.

"My name is Munchhausen, and I used to be a Hanoverian Baron," he returned loftily. "I might add that I occupy a rather unique place in literature."

"Yes, very unique," I observed. "In fact, I believe you stand alone." "Do you think so?" he asked, hugely flattered. "Well I have tried to convince myself that such is the case," he continued, reflectively, and somewhat sadly, "but this Japanese-Russian unpleasantness has developed some possible rivals. There are several press correspondents at Ohefoo and Shanghai who are trespassing very much on my particular preserve of letters, and I fear—yes, I greatly fear—that posterity will forget me in the contemplation of their genius."

"Cheer up, Baron," I said encouragingly. "These men aren't in your class. They deal in common imagery devoid of picturesqueness, symmetry and conviction. Why have you no peer to-day, even Admiral Rojevstevsky?"

"Rojevstevsky?—Yes, he has ability enough to aspire, but he lacks finesse; yes, that's the word—finesse," murmured the Baron.

"Exactly," I replied. "You stand alone, I say. Nobody before or since your time has given the world such a superb collection of fal—I mean stories, as you, and I won't except even Louis de Rougemont."

"De Rougemont? Why he's nothing more than a fakir, a common liar, if you will pardon the expression," broke in the Baron with considerable warmth, in which there was a tinge of envy.

"What sort of a trip did you have?" I asked, anxious to get the Hanoverian off a distasteful subject. It was his account of the journey from Elysium that drew from me the expression with which this account of the interview is opened.

"You see," he said, "on earth I was always a seeker after the extraordinary and the phenomenal in the field of adventures, and that disposition I have retained in my immortal being. Therefore, when my turn came for me to visit you and give the world a few little pointers about me that it never wot of, I decided upon an innovation of some kind. For a brief period I was unable to hit upon a scheme, but I quickly got hold of an idea. I engaged the shade of one of Henri Fournier's wrecked automobiles, and after having a few repairs made I started out. I was well supplied with provisions, and in view of the splendid assortment of wines I had deemed it inadvisable to take a chauffeur with me. Well I had a few minor adventures, nothing very thrilling of course, but probably of some interest from a newspaper standpoint. I was speeding along at 900 miles an hour on the track used by the Rocket, and had just rounded a curve when the shrill sound of a whistle warned me that the locomotive was approaching on the return trip to Elysium. Here was a predicament; in other words I was

"up against it." Of course I wasn't thinking of myself—no, not at all. I remembered that on board the train were a pair of distinguished passengers, Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh, and I shuddered when I pictured the consequences to them of a collision. You understand, we shades can't be killed, but we can evaporate. This is the most horrible fate that can befall us, and I tell you there is no sight more harrowing than that of a shade in process of evaporation. That is why an agonizing fear came over me as I neared what I felt would be the point of contact. It was too late for me to reduce the speed of my machine below 200 miles an hour, and I was about to give myself up for evaporation when suddenly a ray of hope shot through me like a galvanic spark. It was only a fortnight before, but I determined to try it—to save the illustrious shades, who, realizing their danger, were craning their necks through the windows of their private car, and gazing at me with expressions of horror on their faces. Quickly I increased the speed of my machine to 5,000 miles an hour, and then, just as we were about to meet, I firmly grasped the guiding wheel in front, threw my weight backward, and lifted the prow of my machine obliquely to the front guard of the locomotive. What happened? Why so great was the impetus of the automobile that it sped up the face of the engine, over the top of it, along the roofs of the long line of cars and down on the track at the end, where I serenely continued the journey. As I was speeding along the top of the train, almost in the air, I felt something cold strike my right ear. When I slowed down I discovered that it was a kiss thrown at random by the grateful Queen, whom I had saved from an awful fate."

As he ceased speaking the Baron fanned himself with his handkerchief while I blushed. I blushed, I say, and it was because I had in my mind questioned the Hanoverian's ability as an interpreter of pipe dreams. He treated the experience very lightly, and remarked that it was nothing; in fact, he had nearly forgotten it. There were a few other little affairs like it, he explained, such as running over Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, nearly thirty thousand feet high, beating the rain to Vancouver, and even distancing a Victoria & Sidney railway train, as well as Dr. Garesche's latest motor car. It was his graphic narration of these latter incidents which elicited the exclamation, "Impossible, Baron," from me, and his characteristic reply.

The celebrated fabulist told his stories with the utmost composure. Although I knew that I was in the presence of the most distinguished fabricator since Ananias, I could not help admiring his magnificent self-possession, while his kindly manner, and unaffected bearing quite won my heart. As he sat gracefully in a chair, enjoying the shade of a choice Havana that Antonio Maceo, the great Cuban patriot, had given him just before he left Elysium in his automobile, furnishing me with accounts of adventures—his own adventures—the like of which has not been equalled in even the most complete compilation of the classic myths, I, who can do a little in the art myself, felt distressingly insignificant."

But my task was before me, so I asked a question which would have offended many a great man.

"Baron," I queried hesitatingly, "are all those stories of your adventures in Russia true?"

"Every word, every word," he replied with a genial smile. "My rhetoric does not include hyperbole."

"But surely you didn't climb up to the moon on quick growing Turkey beans, as you have described in one of your productions?" I persisted in an attempt to embarrass him.

"I actually did, young man," he replied without the least perturbation. "In fact I would have climbed to Mars, but the climate in the moon prevented the further progress of the beans."

"You were a great hunter, Baron, greater than Frederick Selous, Gordon Cummings, or Perry Mills. What was your largest bag?"

"For three months, three sea-serpents and five megalotheria," he rejoined with an effort or the faintest sign of an oscillation. "With three companions I was camping near the Gulf—ah, let me see. Hang it, I forgot the place; I was always weak at geography. Well, one morning as I was lying in the tent looking out through an opening in the door, I perceived the sea-serpents disporting themselves about three miles from shore. They were magnificent beasts. I call them beasts, because they were neither reptiles nor fish, and I could not restrain the temptation to fire at them. So, grasping my fowling piece, I rested it on my foot, and without changing my position I fired it thrice. The three monsters at once rolled over on their sides, and after spouting forth smoke and flame from their nostrils, died. Examination disclosed that a ball penetrated the middle eye of each."

Feeling faint, I arose and opened the window, and the cool breeze soon restored me.

"The four dinotheria I bagged that afternoon just after lunch," continued the Baron, reminiscently closing his eyes. "I saw their tracks, and soon traced them to the hills. They presented a splendid sight for a sportsman, and my blood leaped as I contemplated them two miles away. This distance I reduced to one mile, and I then prepared to fire. But to my astonishment I found I had left my bullets at home, although I had brought my horn of powder. Suddenly an inspiration seized me, and with a sharp penknife I removed the gold filling from one of my molars. After carefully loading I aimed and fired. All four dinotheria fell dead."

"Really, Baron," I was able to re-monstrate, "how could you kill the four with one charge?"

"Ah, that's the trick," he explained pleasantly. "You see the dinotherium has a very vulnerable spot just under the ear. It is so hard that even a bullet can scarcely penetrate it, but so vital that

the faintest shock will cause instant death. Now in inserting the charge I had put in sufficient powder to serve the following purpose: To fire when the relative positions of my prey were such that the ball would bound from one to the other and slay them all. The results showed that my calculation was quite correct."

"Did you recover your gold filling?" I inquired gently, thinking I had him.

"Yes, in the ear of the fourth dinotherium," he replied composedly. "And I might add that the singular use to which it had been devoted did not affect its shape or color in the slightest, and upon recovering it I restored it to its place in my molar."

I reached for my brandy flask and gulped its revivifying contents with deep satisfaction. It was the only thing that saved me.

The Baron leaned back in his chair, watching the smoke from his Havana lazily curling upward. He was expectantly waiting, so I braced up for the next question.

"What was your most exciting fishing experience?" I asked, wondering if he could surpass the stories of wondrous results at Shawnaigan, Sooke and Cowichan chronicled in the Ural Valley."

"It was in the Ural valley," he said, "and I was trolling in a small lake. For several hours I patiently fished with but little luck to speak of—about five hundred trout, if my memory serves me right. Suddenly I felt a prodigious tug on my line, and knew I had hooked a fish at least ten feet long. It frantically dashed across the lake, drawing my boat behind it past the outlet, and then, to my dismay, began to ascend a mountain stream. We jumped cataclysm, climbed up waterfalls and sped over every obstacle at such a rate that I was unable to distinguish the outlines of surrounding objects. Then we stopped—so suddenly that I was flung out of the boat to the top of a small mountain just in front of me. Then I awoke."

"When I came to I was lying where I had been hurled, but I was not alone. Over me there stood a force-looking, hairy giant who was rubbing his hands and chuckling with fiendish glee as he gazed down upon me."

"Aha!" he fairly yelled, as I opened my eyes. "I've got you at last, haven't I? And now you make a fine meal!"

"How did I get here?" I asked raising myself and leaning heavily on my right arm, and trying to collect my thoughts.

"Why Jerry brought you—Jerry my beautiful trained salmon trout," he explained harshly. "You are the seventh sucker he has landed this week. I hope you are not as tough as the others," he added maliciously.

"You are surely not going to eat me?" I asked, as I tremblingly rose to my feet.

"Sure," he replied, grinding his teeth. "I saw one chance, and took it. Like a flash I leaped at his throat, and a terrific struggle ensued. Although I was but a child to him in strength, by a superhuman effort I shoved him to the brink of the precipice. For an instant we fought there, and then over we went, apparently to be dashed to pieces on the rocks two miles below. As we whirled through space I kept my head, and reasoned that the man who happened to be on top when we struck would stand a chance of escaping with his life. This is where my great mathematical ability came to my rescue. I calculated that at the rate of our revolutions and the distance beneath us I would land underneath. I saw, however, that if I gripped my adversary one-twenty-seventh as closely as I was now holding him, I would be the lucky man on top when we struck. Well, to leave out wearisome details, I drew myself closer to him by the required fraction and—well, I landed on top. Upon turning over the bruised and battered body of the vile creature who had intended to eat me, I saw by the impression he made that I was about an inch and a half out in my computation. I can assure you—"

I heard no more, for I had become unconscious. When I recovered the Baron had disappeared, and it was just as well, as I don't think I could have survived another of his stories. I staggered to a doctor's office, and he told me I was suffering from a severe shock, and should avoid mental exertion of any kind for a week.

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## THE MINING NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The returns for the year's operations of the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith shows most gratifying results. Work has been kept up with very few interruptions. The furnace was in blast 267 days of 24 hours each. In that time there were 57,450 tons of Tyee ore smelted and 7,953 tons of custom ore, making a total of 65,403 tons. The production from it was 6,025,688 tons of copper matte containing 1,120,870 lbs. of copper, 179,709.19 ounces of silver and 11,088.83 ounces of gold. The total value, less the refining charges, was \$831,902.41.

The Tyee company has conducted its business without ostentation. The year's operations, as referred to at different times in these columns, have been carried on at a profit, allowing of large expenditures on capital account, the setting aside of a considerable amount in reserve and the paying of dividends to the shareholders. A new sampler has been installed, and will be in use this year. With the development of the mines of the lot, and several of which are giving excellent promise, the present year should be a very prosperous one for the smelter, and it is possible that an enlargement of the plant will be necessary.

Boundary Production.  
The Phoenix Pioneer has gone fully into the subject of the ore production of the Boundary mines for the past season, comparing it with previous seasons. The fact that last season has been by far the best in the history of the various camps comprised within the district. The result is highly gratifying, and shows Pioneer says: "The short review of the mining progress of the Boundary for the year 1904 shows that the last 12 months have been a period of decided progress and encouragement to every one in this section. In the last three years the business of mining has been brought to a more solid basis than ever before, with results well calculated to encourage rocks directly interested in the industry. The real business of the mining, in short, was never in as good a condition in the Boundary as it is to-day, with every prospect of there being a steady and substantial increase in this year to come. More men are working in the mines, more furnaces are being operated at the three district smelters, and better results, both from high and low grade mines, are being obtained."

In summing up the results which are supposed to be fairly accurate, the following production by mines in tons is given: Granby Mines, 545,000; Brooklyn-Stemwinder, 25,000; Rawhide, 2,000; Mother Lode, 30,000; Super, 3,000; Emma, 35,000; Senator, 5,500; Oro Denoro, 18,000; Mountain Rose, 1,800; Athelston-Jackpot, 4,500; high grade mines, 1,500; miscellaneous shipments, 750; total for 1904, 839,950.

The value of the ore taken out is put at \$4,000,000. The ore production is vastly in excess of that of other years. In 1903 the output was about 684,461 tons; in 1902 it was 597,545 tons; in 1901 there was only 390,000 tons mined, and in 1900 the small amount of 99,730 tons.

Allusion is made by the Pioneer to the development of the smelter industry in the district. It says: "Ten furnaces are now in full blast in the three Boundary smelters, namely, six at the Granby, two at the Mother Lode and two at the Montreal & Boston. They are handling approximately 3,000 tons of ore daily, or about 90,000 tons per month, or at the rate of over 1,000,000 tons annually. This ore, figured at an average value of \$5 per ton, is worth \$5,000,000."

The Granby smelter has been running its battery of six furnaces almost steadily during the year, handling a considerable amount of custom ore beside the company's ore from Phoenix. Roughly, this smelter is turning out a million and a half pounds of copper bars per month. The amount of custom has been definitely made that in the next few months two more furnaces will be added, at a cost of some \$125,000, giving a capacity of about 2,700 tons of ore daily when they are installed and in running order.

At Greenwood the B. C. Copper Company's Mother Lode smelter has been operated steadily most of the year with its two furnaces, putting through about 208,000 tons of ore. An important addition was made to this smelter when the two stands of copper converters were installed last summer, doing away with the necessity of sending away the copper matte for bessemerizing. This has proved a great saving to the company, they also treating the copper matte for the Montreal & Boston and Trail smelters. The announcement is made that this company will also increase its furnace capacity the coming year.

The Montreal & Boston's Boundary Falls smelter had its first furnace blown early in October, and its second about ten days ago, so that the run for 1904 has been short, a little over 30,000 tons of ore having been treated there in that time. Here, also, as at other smelters, it is said that the results have been most gratifying to the management.

Before another six months roll around there is every prospect that 15 blast furnaces will be treating at least 4,000 tons more of ore daily. The Boundary's mines—as it is the intention of all the smelters to increase their respective capacities as soon as possible. The first two named smelters use electric power from Cascade to operate all machinery, while the last named uses steam for the present. Between 400 and 500 men are

given steady employment at these three smelters."

Quarry Mining.  
Advice from the interior show that the Oro Denoro, in which Smith Curtis is interested, has splendid prospects for the future. The ore is being literally quarried on the claims.

"The Oro Denoro mine is producing a lot of excellent ore in the big quarry where the ore body is 80 feet wide and has been traced on the surface within 50 feet of the other quarry, indicating that the two quarries are probably on the same big ore body," says the Boundary Creek Times. "Shipments have been curtailed at both the Oro Denoro and Emma mines for want of ore cars. The C. P. R. ordered months ago a large number of ore cars, but these have not yet been received, though expected in a few weeks. The tunnel to tap the magnetic vein on the Oro Denoro is now in ore, and next week will be under a big open cut 40 feet long and 12 feet deep in good ore, to which an upraise is to be made, when the ore will be glory-hoed and the output easily doubled as soon as cars are available. K. L. Burnet, P. L. S., has been this week making accurate surveys of all the workings and ore exposures preliminary to making a plan of same for the company and its shareholders. This plan will show that large areas, aggregating acres of the surface of the claim are all ore, while it is known that other areas, so far undeveloped, are likely to show large ore bodies with exploration. The development work has for some time been in charge of S. L. Graham, foreman, and has been well done."

"The dry season has curtailed the water supply so that the power plant has been shut down occasionally, but this difficulty is now being overcome by a well and a short pipe line to an additional rivulet. Taken in all, the mining outlook at Denoro was never better, and a most hopeful tone is manifest, which is likely to be made more so by the big mine being reopened in the near future."

JAPANESE POLICEMEN.

A Japanese policeman seldom has much trouble in making an arrest. He is invested with all the majesty of the law, and to the Japanese law is supreme. It seems very peculiar to see him holding a solemn court in the street to settle some dispute.

The surrounding crowd shows no disposition to ridicule and banter. With the utmost gravity he examines the parties involved, and finally pronounces his decision, which is generally obeyed without question.

Tais absolutism strikes the foreigner all the more because the policemen are usually youthful in appearance and small in figure. Five feet two inches is the standard height, and twenty-one the minimum age for entrance into the force.

Every policeman receives minute instructions as to his department, the position of his hands when standing, sitting, and so on, including the length of his hair, which "must not be more than two inches in front, or seven-tenths of an inch on the neck."

They are an intelligent, determined and courageous set of men, well disciplined, and said to have little corruption.—Caswell's Saturday Journal.

The sight of birds is extraordinary, and the simple fact that the eye of a hawk or pigeon is larger than their whole brain gives some idea of what their powers of sight must be, and of how easily they can fly hundreds of miles if they have marks to guide them.

THAT CUTTING ACID that arises from the stomach and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion. 90 in a box, 35 cents.—16.

are now opened for Gentlemen as well as Ladies, Intending pupils should enrol without further delay. Remember, PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

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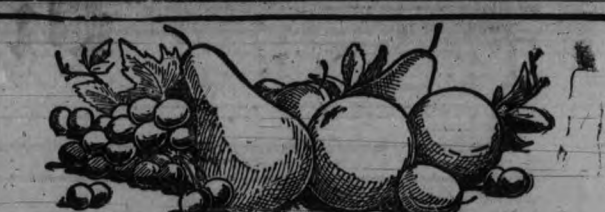
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# Municipal Notice

William Gaxton's name at work on his new play, which is to be presented in London in the spring.

Klaw & Erlanger are to put forward the spring stage version of George Lew Wallace's "The Prince of India," and also a play from Marion Crawford's book, "Zoroaster."

Otis Skinner is reported to have purchased the stage rights to "The Captives," in which Lord Byron is the principal figure, and will probably be seen on the piece in the spring.

Richard Harding Davis is writing new plays, in which William Collier, which he has named "The War Correspondent," Collier expects to take "The Dictator" to London next spring.

The rapidity with which theatrical events follow one another is well emphasized in the fact that Arthur B. Culer and Violet Vanbrugh have

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves piles instantly.

## A BY-LAW

incorporating the British Canadian Insurance Company, Limited, to carry on business of Fire Insurance and to things appertaining thereto or connected therewith.

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of has been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of each has been deposited in the

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# Children's Corner

## THE HEN THAT LAID GOLDEN EGGS.

Once upon a time,  
According to the fable,  
There was a wondrous hen,  
Which, from some unknown cause,  
In spite of farmyard laws,  
Would lay a golden egg  
To put upon the table.

Within this wondrous hen  
There certainly is treasure,  
The greedy owner thought,  
And in her anxious haste  
The fruits of wealth to taste,  
She killed the precious fowl  
To bring her ease and pleasure.

Now judge the great dismay  
Arising from her action;  
It was intense indeed,  
The hen was just the same  
As all that bear the name,  
No trace of gold was found  
To cause her satisfaction.

Henceforth she must pursue  
Her daily round of labor,  
Without her hen or eggs;  
Her dream of wealth had fled,  
And cold, hard facts instead  
Convinced her that she was  
No richer than her neighbor.

So you, dear children, learn  
A lesson from this fable,  
The moral is quite plain—  
"On those who grasp at all  
A double loss will fall,  
For greed in any form  
Is very despicable."

## THE FIGHTING EYES.

Old readin' the papers,  
And watchin' the capers  
Of Russian and Jap on the land and the sea,  
And it's got me to guessin'  
Why some names is missin'  
That should be conspicuously fightin'—  
It's so free,  
Shure! Where are the Rellies,  
The Casseys and Kileys,  
And all of the tribes of the Macs and the O's?  
There was never real fightin',  
Or wrongs to be rightin',  
But some o' them byes 'd be striking their  
blows.

Now, the longer I ponder  
The struggle out yonder,  
Where the Jap and the Russian are flirrin'  
wild fame,  
The more I'm decidin'  
The Irishman's hidin'  
Behind the quare front of a bayonetish  
name.

If ye read of "Patriki,"  
Or "Mickelkoniaki,"  
Ye'll know they're not Russians at all if  
ye're wise,  
And the Japs, "Tomohara,"  
And "Teddimagara,"  
Are supple good Connaught men there in  
disguise.

## MR. SQUIRREL.

Goodnight, Mr. Squirrel,  
We hope you'll sleep well;  
(Of nuts you'll be dreaming)  
I wish you would tell

The drowsy old Hedgehog,  
Rolled up in a ball,  
A bare, empty ladder  
Is no good at all.

Good-night little Dormouse,  
How soundly you sleep!  
You wouldn't even tremble  
To take a shy peep

At folks in the "Corner"—  
'Tis only a look  
They ask for you curl up  
So snug in your nook.

So good-night to field mice,  
To ants sweet respect,  
When will you all wake up?  
Why, no one quite knows!

## LITTLE FREDDIE'S XMAS PRAYER.

"Dad bless all the family dear;  
An' bless mamma, papa, too;  
Dad bless little sister Fan—  
An' bring me a sled, nice an' new.

"Dad be gracious to your lambs,  
An' keep sin out of my life;  
Dad bless all my little friends—  
An' please don't forget a fife.

"An' Dad bless ole Santa Claus,  
He is such a splendid man!  
An' tell him to not forget  
To bring a gun, too, if he can.

"An' a box of marbles, too,  
An' a lot of picture books—  
An' a toothbrush full of tools,  
Wif tacks, nails, screws an' hooks.

"An' dear Dad, some other things  
To fill in corners wif you know,  
Ginger cakes an' nuts an' figs,  
An' a lot of candy, too.

"An' I wouldn't mind some skates,  
(I'll give my ole ones to some frien'),  
An' I reckon d's is all—  
So good-night, dear Dad, amen."

## A LESSON.

A bee said to a daffodil,  
"Sweet mistress may I have my fill  
In the yellow  
Little cellar  
Where the honey's sweet and cool?"

The daffodil said to the bee,  
"I must refuse to give the key  
Of my cellow  
To a fellow  
That has never been to school."

The consumption of liquor in Scotland  
has gone down eleven per cent, since the  
introduction of the Forster-Mackenzie Act.  
In England, on the other hand, it has in-  
creased by thirteen per cent.

## THE CONVERSION OF SWEET GRASS.

It was a little before the rebellion of  
eighteen hundred and eighty-five that the  
legend begins. The scene was a large  
tract of land on the eastern boundary of  
Alberta and also in Saskatchewan around  
Nose Hill. At this time there were not  
many white men in that district, and the  
Indians kept up a fearful scalping prac-  
tice against each other all the time. The  
one who could get the most scalps to  
wear in his belt was considered a  
"brave," no matter how much of a coward  
he was. However, there were not many  
cowards, and our hero was a real brave,  
not only because he could do anything the  
other braves could do, but he was a brave  
boy to endure the hardships he did without  
a grumble, and I think that many of us  
children would grumble under much easier  
circumstances. However, I am getting off  
the subject, and must return, but I just  
wanted to give the smaller readers an idea  
of the circumstances with which the boy  
had to contend at the time our story opens.

Sweet Grass was an Indian boy who lived  
(in the camp of his father, the chief, who  
belonged to the great Cree tribe) with his  
widowed mother. His father died a little  
before he was born, another relation got  
the chieftainship, and when he was born short-  
ly afterward the new chief disregarded  
the right of Sweet Grass, and one by one  
the others turned against him, so by the  
time he was three years old nobody cared  
for him. His mother, a widow, could care-  
less get enough food for herself; so it is easy  
to see that as soon as her boy could pro-  
tect, clothe and feed himself, it would be  
better for both.

The new chief was hard-hearted and  
cruel, and cared for scarcely anybody ex-  
cept himself. He would not even give  
Sweet Grass the hide of any animal for  
clothing, and worse than all, not a bit of  
food; so, until he was able to clothe and  
feed himself, he never got any food except  
what he could get from the dogs when they  
got their meals. As for clothing, he never  
had a warm robe since he was born, and he  
slept with the dogs; such was the lot of  
Sweet Grass.

Nevertheless, he was a brave boy, and at  
the age of ten he thought he would try life  
for himself. As has been said, nobody  
cared for him, and consequently when he  
left the village he was not missed for a day  
or two, and, considering the little favor he  
had received in the past, there was quite a  
silk in the village. The mother searched  
the village through and through, but found  
no trace of the missing boy. At last the  
almost distracted mother entered the chief's  
tent. She was, however, received coldly,  
but apparently with some interest. When  
the chief heard her story he seemed touch-  
ed, and at once summoned three braves  
and instructed them to find the boy if pos-  
sible. The mother seemed comforted by  
this, and although she still had a hatred  
for the boy, he had a soft place in his heart  
for the heart-broken mother.

Early on the afternoon of the third day  
after the boy's disappearance the three  
braves returned, and with an unsuccessful  
attempt to find Sweet Grass. From that  
time everybody in the village believed him  
to be lost; but the mother never lost hope,  
and often said: "My boy will return to me  
some time, and I have yet hope that he will  
become chief as his father was."

While the mother contends with her mis-  
fortune, we will follow the track of Sweet  
Grass. As it was early in September when  
he escaped, the weather was warm and  
sunny. His sole possessions were a good  
scalping-knife and a bow and arrow, which  
his father had left, and they had been given  
to him by his mother when he was eight  
years old. These, and only these, were his  
means of defence, food and clothing.

When he left the village it was night  
o'clock, and the moon was just rising. He  
travelled nearly all night; but when the  
moon set, he thought it best to stop and  
rest till morning, so he slept in a ravine  
that night. During the long hours of that  
lonely night, he could hear low, fierce  
growls around him, and he knew them to  
be made by other bears or wolves. How-  
ever, no harm came to him. He arose be-  
fore the sun, and journeyed towards Nose  
Hill. After journeying for three days, he  
succeeded to rest at noon on the fourth day,  
and while gazing on different objects, he  
set his eye on a little poplar bluff, which  
after a slight observation, he saw that it  
emitted thin coils of smoke. He at once  
knew what it was, and, on creeping noise-  
lessly towards the place, he could dis-  
cern through the thicket the occupants to  
be Blackfoot Indians.

Now, these Blackfoot Indians were the  
deadly enemies of Sweet Grass's tribe; and  
the impulse was too strong to resist; so,  
by taking a good aim, he shot one of them.  
By keeping concealed, he easily shot the  
other, and, then, quick as a flash, he jumped  
into the tent and took the two scalps  
and tied them to his belt.

Now comes the reason for his queer name,  
"Sweet Grass," and this is how he got it.  
When he scalped the two Blackfeet, he  
wiped the blood off his knife with a bunch  
of sweet grass. He felt so elated by his  
victory that he saved the grass which he  
had wiped the blood off his knife with, and  
said: "Henceforth my name shall be Sweet  
Grass."

He again started on his way, and a little  
farther on came to a place where a bunch  
of horses were feeding. As he neared them,  
one of the horses, thinking probably that  
Sweet Grass was his master, came to-  
wards him. Sweet Grass leaped on his  
back, and there being a rope on the horse's  
neck, it was not hard to make him go the  
right way.

I suppose most of the older readers will  
be aware of the traits of an Indian horse;  
but, for the sake of the uninformed, I will  
give a slight description of it: It is very  
intelligent and affectionate, very easy to  
control, also exceedingly knowing in an  
urgent case.

Thus we can see that the Indian is quite  
easy when he owns one of these horses.  
Such was the position of our hero when he  
caught the horse. Strange to say, the  
horse which he caught was the leader of  
the bunch; so, whichever way the horse  
went, the bunch went too, and Sweet  
Grass found that he had a bunch of horses  
of his own.

However, the horses were not to be got  
so easily; for, as he travelled on, he came  
to a Blackfoot village to whose inhabitants  
the horses belonged. As he approached the

village, the Indians were very hostile, as  
well they might, when they saw that he  
had their horses under his control. They  
returned to their tents to get a musket, and  
Sweet Grass, suspecting something of the  
kind, set off at a gallop in the direction of  
his own camp.

As we all know, prairie fires are most  
frequent in September and October, and  
it so happened that when Sweet Grass ap-  
proached the Blackfoot village first that  
the Indians were keeping guard against a  
prairie fire. When they took their guns  
and pursued Sweet Grass, there was no  
one left, except a few squaws (women) to  
guard the village, and as the fire was fed  
upon the tents, it gradually got too large  
to fight, so the squaws abandoned it.

After a pursuit of three or four miles,  
they returned without success, and three  
loaves, but, worst of all, when they did re-  
turn, their village was a smoky ruin. So,  
while we leave the Blackfeet to lament  
their losses, we will again follow Sweet  
Grass on his homeward journey.

After getting three more scalps, he  
thought sure that his people would receive  
him. I have not got many more daring ex-  
ploits for our young hero, for you must re-  
member that he was only ten years old,  
and I do not want to make him more than  
he was. He got to his own village in due  
time, where he was applauded and pro-  
moted a brave at once. This gladdened his  
careworn mother's heart. And she was  
pleased, because her words had come true:  
"My boy will come to me some time."

Shortly after Sweet Grass was made a  
brave, the chief died, and, of course, Sweet  
Grass was made chief, so he died happily.

When Sweet Grass grew to manhood, he  
set about the task of finding a wife. How-  
ever, he had not much trouble, for he soon  
found a young squaw who suited him very  
well. She gave her consent, but, owing to  
war matters, the union was postponed till  
a month later. During this time something  
occurred which saddened Sweet Grass till  
the recovery, and this is how it happened:  
The Blackfeet were so exasperated by the  
act of Sweet Grass in the past that they  
constantly sought revenge, but without suc-  
cess, till one day they heard that Sweet  
Grass was going to be married to the  
aforementioned squaw, and they saw the  
opportunity and accepted it eagerly. So  
one dark night they got into the village  
and carried off the future wife of Sweet  
Grass, and they managed to conceal her  
for a long time.

When Sweet Grass heard this he seemed  
very much depressed, but he at once set  
out, accompanied by two braves, and re-  
turned two days after his departure after  
an unsuccessful attempt to find her.

This is how the recovery came about: A  
missionary was trying to Christianize the  
Indians. He had had very little success  
so far. Most of the Indian missionaries  
can tell an Indian of one tribe from an-  
other tribe with but slight observation, and  
on one occasion, as this missionary was  
travelling his rounds, he noticed a strange  
squaw in one of the Blackfoot camps, but  
said nothing of it.

He next visited the camp of Sweet Grass,  
and he was much touched by the chief's  
story. He then tried to introduce Chris-  
tianity among them, but it was declined.  
"If you can bring back my wife," said  
Sweet Grass, "I and all my tribe will be-  
come Christians." At this the missionary  
was delighted. He set out at once to get  
the squaw, and this he did without much  
trouble. From that time forward all the  
tribes were Christians. Sweet Grass mar-  
ried in Christian fashion, all he and all  
his tribe lived in peace and harmony till he  
died.

## THE MOON TRAIN.

A train comes nightly from the East  
Across the curving sky,  
Its headlight is the big round moon,  
Its smoke the clouds close by.

Those clouds of smoke conceal the train  
I long to have appear;  
I watch the brilliant, brilliant light  
That makes the path so clear.

The little sparks of stars fly out  
Along the moon train's way;  
I'd like to hear the engine puff  
And some bright night I may.

I'd like to see the passengers;  
Perhaps a boy like me  
Rides on the train to China, now,  
But, oh! I cannot see.

The splendid headlight blinds my eyes,  
The train seems but to creep;  
And long before it reaches here,  
In sleep I'm fast asleep.

"I shov'el snow an' split the  
wood."—A BOY'S SOLILOQUY.

"It's now no' Christmas time, you know,  
An' I don't sass my ma no' dad;  
An' to my school I reg'lar go—  
But when it's o'er I'll be blamed glad.

For it is awful, all-fired hard  
To be so good the whole day through  
A-doin' of the very things  
Of all bad things you hate to do.

"I shov'el snow an' split the wood,  
I carry water, build the fire,  
An' all the time I'm actin' good  
I know my action is a liar.

But all my hopes are on a sled,  
An' on a gun what shoots a ball;  
But I won't get a single one  
If I'm the least bit bad at all.

"I'm awful glad that Santa Claus  
Comes round but once a year with toys,  
For bin' good some more than that  
Would sure kill off most of us boys."

## A BOY'S SURGERY.

A little boy who has many friends,  
Old and young, in the neighborhood, in  
which he lives, on account of his pretty  
face and bright sayings, has lately been  
in disgrace owing to the fact that he  
took a neighbor's cat and nearly severed  
its tail. He was not even sorry that he  
had done the terrible thing which his  
mother pictured it to be, but rather glori-  
ed in it. His own explanation was that  
the fox terrier had a short tail, many  
horses were short-tailed, and he wanted  
pussy to be in the fashion. The wonder  
then grew how the little fellow suc-  
ceeded in cutting the cat's tail, it being next  
to impossible to hold a cat long enough  
to inflict the cutting.

"Oh, it was easy," said the little fel-  
low, "put pussy in the garbage pail and  
put the lid on its tail."—Brooklyn  
Eagle.

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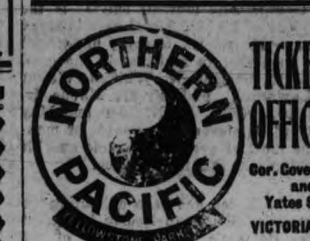
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Victoria .....	8.00	Victoria .....	3.00
Shawigan Lake .....	10.20	Shawigan Lake .....	4.20
Duncan .....	11.00	Duncan .....	5.00
Ladysmith .....	11.57	Ladysmith .....	5.52
Nanaimo .....	12.40	Nanaimo .....	6.42
Esquimalt .....	12.53	Esquimalt .....	6.50
Ar. Wellington .....	1.00	Ar. Wellington .....	7.00

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